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Victoria Gas Co., Limited

SCHOOL TEACHERS

WANT MORE SALARY

Believe They Ought to Have Same Consideration as Vancouver Pedagogues

That the salaries allowed the teachers of Victoria are altogether inadequate for the service rendered is the opinion of those belonging to the different school staffs as well as many others who have investigated the situation from an unbiased standpoint. It is understood that an agitation is likely to be raised for a general increase in their remuneration at an early date. Before any representations are made to the board of school trustees, however, it is probable that the matter will be discussed at the next regular meeting of the Teachers' Institute.

The action of the Vancouver board in adopting a salary schedule placing the pedagogues of that city upon a better financial basis has roused those of this city to take some steps towards having the same done. The argument which was advanced by a member of the local High school staff in discussing the matter the other day probably represents that of all directly concerned in the matter. "Why," he said, "in Vancouver a man in my position is drawing \$—, and I am only getting \$—," a sum about fifteen dollars less than that first mentioned. "And, what is more," he continued, "we have proved that we can do, and actually perform, better work here. This is demonstrated conclusively by the results."

When questioned as to what the school board would do if approached by the teachers upon this subject, one of the trustees yesterday remarked that it would be difficult for any request in the way of such an advance to be complied with. The board was

not in a financial position to contemplate much more expenditure in that direction. There were too many school works requiring attention. The problem of providing sufficient accommodation for the constantly increasing number of children applying for admission to the public schools was one which demanded immediate attention.

It was the intention to bring a bylaw before the ratepayers asking permission to borrow a considerable sum of money for the purpose of constructing a number of new schools. Under the circumstances he thought it a somewhat inopportune time for the teachers to ask for higher wages. The trustees had enough on their hands as it was and any such demand would be likely to seriously embarrass them.

Appended is an authentic list of the salaries paid in Victoria and those which will come into force in Vancouver in the near future:

Victoria
High school principal, per month, \$140.
High school staff, per month, \$75 to \$113.

Grade school principals, per month, \$90 to \$100. Maximum will be extended to \$105 upon the 1st of August, 1907.

Second grade teachers, per month, \$60 to \$83.

Junior and intermediate grade teachers, per month, \$47.50 to \$70.

Manual training instructors, per month, \$80 to \$100.

Domestic science teacher, per month, \$62.50.

Sewing instructor, per month, \$50.

Drawing supervisor (half time), per month, \$50.

Physical instructor, per month, \$62.50.

The salary schedule, which has been adopted by the Vancouver board of school trustees, follows:

Probation 6 months at \$47 per month.

Intermediate and junior grade teachers—1st year, \$50; 2nd year, \$55; 3rd year, \$60; 4th and succeeding years, \$65.

Senior grade teachers—1st year, \$60; 2nd year, \$65; 3rd year, \$70; 4th and succeeding years, \$75.

Second assistants—1st year, \$75; 2nd year, \$80; 3rd year, \$85; 4th and succeeding years, \$90.

First assistants—1st year, \$80; 2nd year, \$85; 3rd year, \$100.

Principals of small schools—1st year, \$100; 2nd year, \$110; 3rd year, \$120; 4th and succeeding years, \$125.

Principals of large schools—1st year, \$115; 2nd year, \$125; 3rd year, \$135; 4th year, \$140; 5th year, \$145; 6th and succeeding years, \$150.

High School
Principal, \$2,100.

Assistants, male—1st year, \$90; 2nd year, \$100; 3rd year, \$110; 4th year, \$120; 5th year, \$125; 6th and succeeding years, \$130.

This schedule is based on the following rules and regulations:

1. Schedules based on twelve monthly payments each year.

2. A teacher going from any position to a higher position shall suffer no diminution of salary. If salary in lower position be equal to or greater than salary in higher position teacher shall for one year in new position receive the same salary as was received in the newer position.

3. Minimum salary for graduate in arts with normal training, \$55.

4. The board of school trustees shall determine what schools shall be classified as large schools and what as small schools.

5. No schedule increase to go into effect without the same being recommended by the city superintendent.

6. The salary of any teacher may be fixed at a sum not indicated in the schedule by a special resolution of the board.

Tourist Literature

All the contracts for the publication of the advertising pamphlets which the Victoria Tourist & Development association has decided to issue for the prosecution of the campaign of 1907 have been awarded. The required paper has been ordered and the designs for the front pages of the Outlook of Empire and Impressions of Victoria have been completed. The work may now be considered well in hand and the matter will be ready for distribution in the course of a few weeks. It is the intention, according to Secretary Cuthbert, to re-publish in pamphlet form, in addition to the regular editions, a number of special articles which have appeared in the public press upon the business opportunities in Victoria, fruit growing, chicken raising and other similar subjects, all of interest to the outsider who may contemplate settling in the southern part of Vancouver Island. Another form of advertising being prepared by Secretary Cuthbert, of the association, is an envelope which is pronounced by those who have seen the design to be of the best ever gotten up for a like purpose. It is likely that when these are ready at last 200,000 will be utilized by the business men of Victoria. At a meeting of the special civic advisory com-

mittee of the Tourist & Development association, held recently, it was decided to investigate all matters connected with the beautifying of the city in order that some valuable recommendations may be submitted for the consideration of the council. There were in attendance John Arbuthnot, ex-mayor of Winnipeg, who occupied the chair; John Nelson, secretary; Samuel Sea and A. W. McCurdy.

BUSY IN ROYAL CITY
Increase of Staff Required in Land Registry Office

A petition is being circulated among the legal and business men of New Westminster for signature, the object of which is to secure a liberal increase to the working force in the land registry office in order to bring the work up-to-date. C. S. Keith, registrar, has been handicapped for months on account of a lack of sufficient help and the clerical work of the department has become way behind as a result. Things began to get strenuous for Mr. Keith and his staff about the time city and district property commenced to move in the market last spring, and records have been piling up ever since at a much faster pace than the present staff can register and file them away, says the Columbian. Land registry returns almost doubled in the 1906 over previous years while the staff remained about as large as it has been during the last dozen years. Mr. Keith applied for more workers months ago, but no action was taken by the government in response, and his efforts are now being supplemented by the business men who will endeavor to impress upon the department the great inconvenience which is being suffered by the legal and real estate men of the city because of the conditions at the registry office.

NUISANCE BY-LAW
TO BE DISCUSSED

City Solicitor Has It In Shape
for Next Meeting of
Council

Ald. Meston's bylaw for the prevention of nuisances in the residential part of the city will come before the council at its regular weekly session tomorrow evening. The bylaw has now been before the board three times. So far the aldermen have managed to discover divers and sundry flaws in it every time they have considered it. It has now, however, been under the care of the city solicitor for a week, and it is expected that as presented tomorrow evening it will meet with the approval of the aldermen.

Originally the bylaw was almost an exact copy of that in use in the city of Toronto. From the welcome the council gave it when it was introduced a month ago, it was evident, however, that although the measure might be good enough for the eastern city, it would not go in the west. Numerous deficiencies were pointed out, and it was held over for consideration. This happened at three successive meetings, and finally at last week's session it was decided to entirely alter the construction.

The original measure as it appears on the statutes of Ontario, separate clauses are devoted to the regulations governing the buildings of stables, cow sheds, factories and such other structures liable to prove obnoxious to the surrounding residents. It is provided that no stable shall be built within one hundred feet of a residential street or of any private house, and the erection of cow sheds is also prohibited in the settled portions of the city. It was this stipulation as to cow sheds, which largely influenced the council in deciding to alter the original draft of the bylaw. It was pointed out by Ald. Fullerton, that were this clause to be enforced it would not only prohibit milk vendors from keeping their animals within the city limits, but would also prevent private citizens from keeping a cow.

While he did not object to the exclusion of dairies from within the city limits, he did oppose any measure which would make it impossible for a man to keep a cow to supply the wants of himself and his family. Ald. Fullerton stated that many of his constituents at Spring Ridge were in the habit of keeping their own cows, and any such measure would bear heavily upon them.

To get over this difficulty it was suggested to amend the bylaw in such a way as to make the erection of stables within the residential portions of the city, contingent upon the permission of the residents interested. The suggestion met with the approval of the aldermen, and it was consequently decided to draw out a general bylaw prohibiting the erection of buildings of any sort liable to prove offensive to the people of the neighborhood without their written consent. It will be enacted that the permission must be signed by a majority of the residents of the district, before such buildings can be legally erected.

Stables, both for cows and horses, dog kennels for more than four dogs, and sundry manufacturing institutions will be specified in the new bylaw.

Among the industries which it will be prohibited in a residential district without the consent of the inhabitants will be tallow chandleries, soap factories, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, laundries, wash houses, meat packing plants, fish canneries and oil or fertilizing factories. The erection of hospitals in the settled portions of the city without the consent of the residents will also be prohibited.

Rice Mill Sold to Chinese

The rice mill at 220 Douglas street, which for some time was operated by D. Townsley, has been sold to the Gin Fook Yuen company, which is at present the sole owner. Mr. Townsley has gone out of the rice milling business and intends to shortly enter on some other enterprise in Victoria.

Pattern Makers Strike

For some time past there has been friction between the foundry pattern makers and their employers. In this city, and the trouble has now culminated in a strike. The pattern makers are demanding a raise of 25¢ on their present wage of \$3.50 a day, and this three of the local machine shops have so far refused to give. The consequence is that a number of them are out on strike. The shops which are now running without their pattern makers are the B. C. Marine Railway Co., Victoria Machinery Depot and Gray's. At Hutchinson Bros' motor works and the Canadian Foundry & Supply Co.'s shops the pattern makers are at work, a satisfactory arrangement having been made.

Organ Recital

A splendid programme has been arranged for the organ recital at St. John's church on Thursday of the present week. G. J. Burnett will preside at the organ, and will be assisted by the Misses Lugrin, Mrs. Burnett, and Gideon Hicks. The music will include several oratorio selections.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

COMMITTEE DRAFTS

A NEW LIQUOR LAW

Proposed Regulations Would
Make Big Change in Bar-
room Business

At the meeting of the city council tomorrow evening there will be introduced a bylaw for the regulation of licensed premises and the sale of liquor in this city. The measure has been prepared by the health and morals committee of the council and the notice to the effect that it would be introduced was posted at the city hall yesterday by Ald. Gleason, the chairman of that committee.

In preparing the new bylaw the health and morals committee has taken as its model the liquor regulations of the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver. They claim that the measure comprises the best points of the regulations of both those cities, but that it is not as strict as either.

The strictest secrecy has been maintained in the preparation of the bylaw, and the mayor and the members of the committee which prepared it, are the only ones who know its provisions. Ald. Gleason, Ald. Verinder, Ald. Hall, Ald. Henderson and Ald. Meston alone are aware of the clauses. The other aldermen have been kept as much in the dark as the general public. No hint was given out at the city hall to the effect that it was in preparation, and Ald. Gleason's notice yesterday came as something of a surprise. Despite the precautions taken by the city officials, however, some leaking of the nature of the bylaw have drifted outside the charmed circle of the mayor and aldermen of the health and morals committee, and it appears that the regulations are to be of a most stringent nature.

In the first place a radical change is provided in the manner of licensing. At the present time licenses are given for life, the understanding being that they cannot be cancelled save by order of the board of licensing commissioners, and then only on account of infringement of the regulations. If the bylaw passes this will all be altered, and instead of being continuous, licenses will be granted for one year only. At the end of the year keepers of licensed premises will have to make application for a renewal, and no surety will be given as to when the license may be cancelled. The liquor men will also be asked to put up a bond for their future good behavior, the understanding being that this be confiscated in the event of any infringement of the regulations.

Barrooms will be required to close at midnight on week days and the hour of opening will be set at six. On Saturday night the bars will be forced to shut down at eleven, and between then and six on Monday morning it will be illegal to sell liquor. Windows will have to be left so that there shall be an uninterrupted view of the bar during closed hours, and that there may be no back door trade, back doors will be absolutely abolished. Only one entrance to the outside will be allowed to the barroom.

Even in the day time a clear view of the bar will be required. One clause of the bylaw provides that no screen or curtain shall extend to a greater height than five feet, from the side wall level. Above that the window will have to be clear, so that police, or for that matter anyone else, may be able to see what is going on inside. Back rooms will have to be done away with, and the sale of liquor in any other room than the bar will be forbidden. It is also understood that there is a clause providing that women be not allowed in the bars at any time.

IMPROVEMENT BY-LAW
COVERS FIVE STREETS

Grading, Macadamising and Boulevarding for Different Parts
of the City

A bylaw providing for the undertaking of work on no fewer than five streets, and involving the expenditure of several thousand dollars will be introduced by Ald. Henderson, chairman of the streets, bridges and sewers' committee at the session of the city council tomorrow evening.

The first of the streets mentioned in the bylaw is Medina. A petition asking that this thoroughfare be graded and macadamised on the local improvement plan was received from the property owners of the vicinity by the council some time ago, and the action of the committee in drawing out the bylaw is the outcome. That section of the street between Simcoe and Niagara will be dealt with, and this portion besides being graded and macadamised will also be provided with cement sidewalks.

The second piece of street mentioned is Parry between Toronto and Michigan. This besides being graded, macadamised, and provided with cement sidewalks will also be boulevarded, this being the first piece of street in the city, to be treated by the council in this way.

Michigan St., from Government to Beacon Hill park will also be taken over by the city, and will be graded and macadamised.

The fourth and fifth of the thoroughfares mentioned in the bylaw are Ormond street between Fort and Yates, and Douglas between Humboldt and Vancouver. Both will be regraded, macadamised, and provided with permanent sidewalks and gutters, while Ormond street will also be boulevarded.

Once the bylaw has been passed by the council, the city engineer and assessor will be asked for reports as to the cost of the undertakings and the proportion to be borne by each of the property owners. The measure providing for the carrying out of the work does not have to be submitted to the people.

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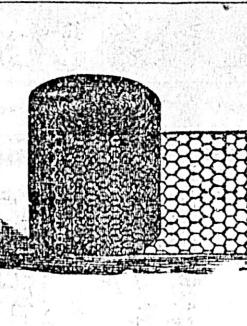
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GROCER 55 YATES STREET

Monkey Brand Soap creans kitchen uten-
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All Sizes

12 to 72 inches wide.
Shipment of Garden Tools
Arrived Today

Ogilvie Hardware Co.
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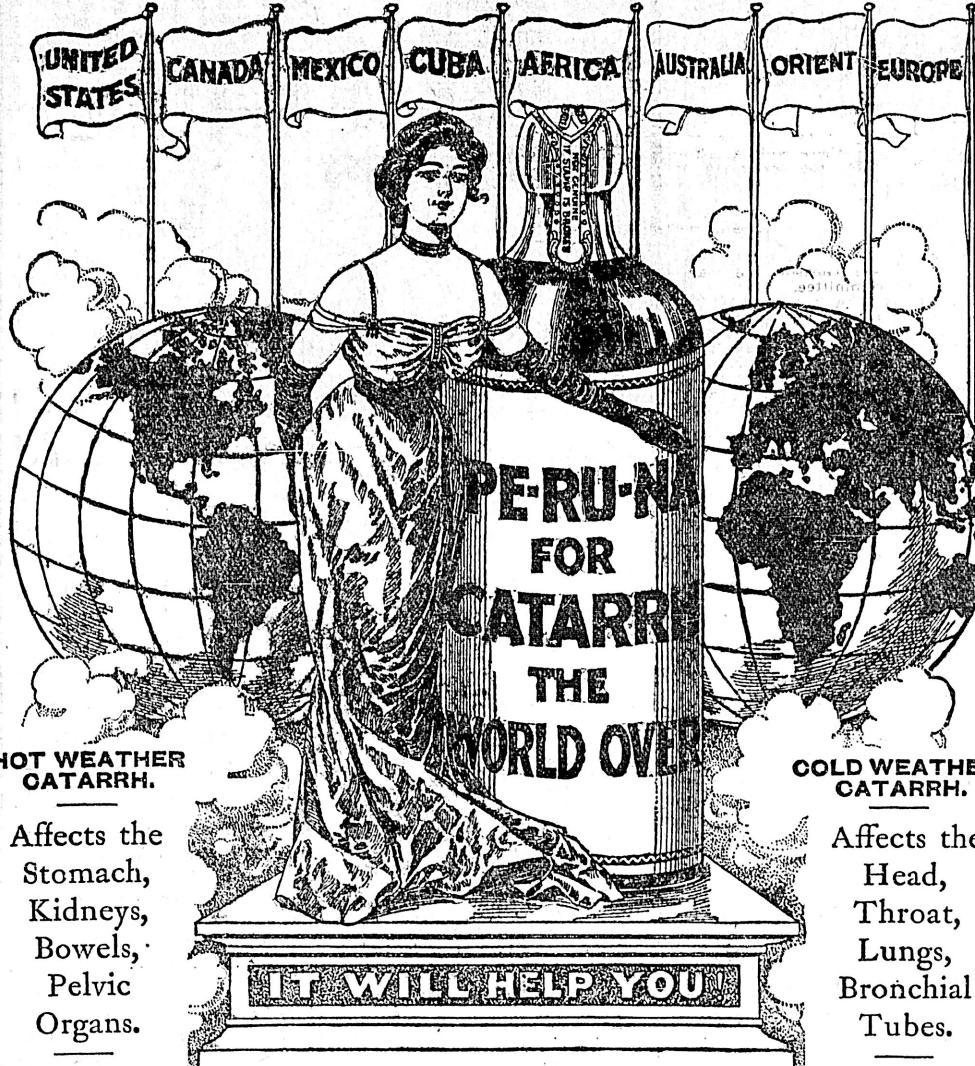
The best Double Corner in the city, corner of
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Three Snaps in Residences in JAMES BAY,
all well situated and selected as being well
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HOUSES
ELIZABETH STREET—(Snap)
1½-storey house, 5 rooms, stable for 4 horses, coach house, lot 50x156, cash \$700-\$1300
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Catarrh, the Bane of the World Pe-ru-na, the Standard Remedy.



HOT WEATHER CATARRH.

Affects the
Stomach,
Kidneys,
Bowels,
Pelvic
Organs.

Affects the
Head,
Throat,
Lungs,
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Tubes.

Catarrh is recognized all over the civilized world as a formidable disease. In the United States alone, two hundred thousand people have catarrh annually. In other countries the ratio of victims is as great.

For many years Pe-ru-na has held the foremost place as a standard remedy for catarrh.

Pe-ru-na is well-known in both the western and eastern hemispheres.

REMARKABLE HISTORY OF HUDSON BAY SHARES

Phenomenal Rise in Price on London Market in Last Three Years

The market history of the Hudson's Bay Company for the past three years is a story of exciting incidents, says the Canadian Financial Journal. There were brief periods when men who held the shares saw a fortune accumulate almost over night. It is the great up-tick of which the stock has been capable, added to its great and almost unknown possibilities, that make Hudson's Bay's the most interesting security on any market apart from its remarkable history and the romantic elements in its annals that now spread over a period of 230 years.

In 1903 the land sales of the Great Company reached a record quantity and price, no less than 368,678 acres being sold for £428,754 and the sale of town lots was £141,114, making altogether £569,868. This was the banner land year of the company and was not equalled in the great boom of the early eighties, nor has it been passed since that time. The return of £1,28,6d. has sent the market price of stock in 1903 as high as 45 1-8, from which it receded in the earlier months of 1904 to as low as 35 1-8.

Land Sales Lesser.

In 1904 the farm sales were just one-half of the previous year—180,414 acres but the price per acre was a little better, averaging £1,5s. 3d.; the town lots realized £52,541, making a total of £280,614. The cash receipts from land were, however, better than in the previous year, being £247,583. Lord Strathcona pointed out at the general court that the Dominion Government had been making extensive surveys in Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta and that 500,000 acres would fall to the company as its share of these surveys.

The capital was then reduced to £10 by the payment of £1 on capital, with

a dividend of £1 1s. The stock which had been under £36 early in the year, had advanced to £40 in April and remained steady at that price until July, when in the first week it passed £41; by September 30th it had advanced to £42. Another gradual rise began and it was at this period that

Mr. Jefferson Levy

appears to have placed great confidence in the future prospects. Subsequently he became the most active bull in Bays but at this time when he expressed his belief that Bays within a few years would sell at £150, he was jeered at. In October the shares had started, however, on the movement which seems destined to fulfil that prophecy. It was at this time that the shares became very active. On October 18th they sold at 49 7-8 and hovered close to the half century mark the rest of the month, experiencing a slight recession in the first two weeks of November. Bays began this Autumn to be one of the most prominent issues on the London Exchange and have continued in that position ever since.

A Pyrotechnical Rise.

It was at the November end settlement that Bays crossed 50. On Monday, November 23, they reached 50 1-8 and on Thursday, December 1, they were as high as 52 3-16 on large transaction. They went as high as 54 3-8 in December and closed the year 1904 on around 52.

In mid-February, 1905, the shares rose to 57 and Bays witnessed a few days later one of those pyrotechnical advances which have made the stock the most exciting gamble of any on the market, for it is to be remembered that pounds not dollars are the prices and each rise of one pound is equivalent to a rise of five points on American markets, where the dealings are on the decimal basis.

On February 27, 1905, the shares opened at 57 1-8, closing at 59 1-4. Next day they closed at 60 1-2, the third day at 65 5-8, owing (according to the London Times) to the buying on German and American account. On the fourth day, Thursday, March 2, the shares reached 73 1-8, closing at 72 1-4. Thus in four days the shares had advanced £16, or 80 points. The bears had been caught over the settlement, but the quotations did not recede and the bargains marked, as transactions made are termed, were very numerous for a stock of this nature and price. On

March 3, the shares rose to 74 and remained tolerably steady around 73 until the end of the month, when they receded to 70. For the next three months, April, May and June, the quotations varied between 70 and 72. This year a dividend of £2 18s., of which 10 shillings was interim in January, was paid. Farm land sales of 114,298 acres for £145,004 and town lot sales for £25,214 were reported. The receipts from the land department, were £235,740, or a little smaller than the previous year. The suggestion was made to the governor at the general court that the shares might be split but Lord Strathcona did not see the necessity in view of the fact that the shares seemed quite salable at present.

Lord Strathcona Won't Split:
He added that he had never sold and had no intention of selling any of his shares, no matter what their price might go to; but it did appear to him that the price had risen to a pretty high figure now. The shares were selling ex-dividend in July at a fraction over 67, going down to 65 and advancing as high as 70.

Another Speedy Advance.

In 1906 the shares moved for the first six months between 80 and 86, remaining quiet and steady. On August 1st they were at 84. By the end of August they were 90; by the end of September 97; by the middle of October 100; and on November 13 the shares were sold at 119. On November 16 the highest price recorded was 129 1-2, but transactions took place at 130. In three days the rise was equal to 50 points and in a month the gain had been 150 points. The stock receded almost as quickly from this high point as it had advanced and in a few days was at 120 again. Since then in the general decline it had suffered an sold down to 107 1-2, but is again retracing some of the lost ground and is now quoted around 112 1-2.

A TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE
Man Imprisoned in Car With Two Fighting Stallions

Strathroy, Ont., March 1.—After an hour's imprisonment in a box car with two stallions engaged in a death struggle, Fred Paisley climbed down from a freight train at Strathroy last night, broken in nerve and covered from head to foot with countless bruises. One horse lay dead in the car and the other is dying.

Paisley started out in the afternoon from Ilford with two valuable draught stallions for Montana. The animals were tethered at opposite ends of the car, and Paisley arranged himself a little bunk in a corner. As the train pulled out of London, one horse, after tugging for a few minutes, slipped off his halter and immediately attacked the other horse. Before Paisley could interfere both horses were loose. They commenced a battle that lasted until the train drew into Strathroy. Both horses bit and kicked and fought all over the car.

It was pitch dark and Paisley could see nothing. Twice he tried to open the door and jump out, but both times he failed. Again and again he was knocked down and kicked. Then one horse dropped dead, killed by a terrible kick. The surviving horse, injured and frightened, plunged around the car, and it was not until Paisley got out that he was safe. Paisley is in the hands of a doctor.

B. C. BEATS ONTARIO IN MINERAL OUTPUT

Misleading Statement Telegraphed From Toronto Corrected

A telegram, ostensibly from Toronto, appearing in the Victoria Times and other papers of Thursday last does a great injustice to the province of British Columbia. It stated—"Not only in variety but in values of mineral production Ontario is first among the provinces of the Dominion."

This is at direct variance with the facts. The official estimate for British Columbia, forwarded to the agent general in London by the provincial mineralogist on January 5, gave the product of this province as considerably in excess of \$26,000,000 for 1906, while the total for Ontario as given in the despatch mentioned is only \$22,221,808, a difference in favor of British Columbia of 25 per cent.

When separate items are considered the unjust reflection on this province is even more noticeable. In 1906, Ontario produced 3,519 ounces of gold, while British Columbia produced 250,000 ounces, at the respective values being given as \$59,274 and \$6,070,000. In this connection it may further be said that the gold output of this province is always calculated on the fine gold value, \$20.67 an ounce, while that of Ontario, as given above, is evidently on bullion value.

Misleading Figures

Coming to silver, it has to be admitted that Ontario has passed this province for the present, owing to the wonderfully rich veins of the Cobalt camp, but the figures given in the despatch that the product of Ontario was 5,357,830 ounces, value \$3,543,089 is misleading. The estimated output of British Columbia was 3,470,000 ounces valued at \$2,203,000. This is calculated at 63.5 cents per ounce, the average market price for the year, less 5 per cent. The figures given for Ontario work out at over 66 cents per ounce, unjust in comparison to this province for this metal of at least \$134,000.

In copper there is another instance of unjust comparison. The Ontario estimate is 5,940 tons, value \$998,548. This is evidently some matte valuation, not that of pure copper, as it only works out at \$168 per ton or 8.4 cents per pound. British Columbia's output of this metal during 1906 was 45,000,000 pounds, or 22,500 tons of pure copper.

Doubled Metallic Output

Ontario has large productions of cobalt, nickel and iron but even including these the total value of its metallic products last year was only \$13,179,162 against over \$25,000,000 for British Columbia. This province therefore nearly doubled the metallic output of Ontario during last year.

Ontario must, of necessity have a lead where non-metallic minerals are concerned. These, such as stone, brick, cement and other building materials always increase with a large population. Ontario claims this branch of industry produced in value \$9,042,646 last year while British Columbia's total is only estimated at \$1,000,000. But, for this province \$5,500,000 must be added for coal and coke, making \$6,000,000 or two-thirds that of Ontario.

British Columbia is, and always will be, the mineral province of Canada." When shown the despatch referred to the provincial mineralogist merely remarked—"The people who publish these figures as greater than those of British Columbia know very little about the province."

Kidney Disease on the Increase

Recent reports from the New York Board of Health show that kidney disease is greatly on the increase. Bright's disease as well as the other dreadfully painful forms of kidney disease can always be prevented and usually cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have a direct and combined influence on the liver and kidneys.

IMPORTATION OF ROSES.

Tax at Present Imposed is Displeasing To Amateurs.

The tax at present imposed on the importation of roses and other flowers is very displeasing to local amateurs. While they admit that in the interests of Canadian florists it may be right to place such a tax on varieties that can be obtained in the Dominion, they consider it particularly unfair that such a handicap should be placed on new kinds that can only be obtained from their producers within a reasonable time after their introduction.

Roland Machin, of this city, in conjunction with A. W. Vowell, Indian superintendent, imported some 1905 prize varieties from the well known house of Dixon & Sons, of Belfast. When application was made to the customs for their release a duty of 12½ per cent was imposed. "It may be right to place such duty on orchids, gloxinias and palms, that are only brought by rich people," said Mr. Machin yesterday, "but it does not seem right that a flower like the rose, that is grown by everyone, should be the subject of duty."

The matter has been brought to the attention of the Victoria Floral Association and, in all probability, representation will be made to the powers that be at Ottawa asking that this duty be removed, especially when roses and other flowers are imported by amateurs for the improvement of their own gardens and not for sale. At present roses from the United States are subject to an imposition of 20 per cent and those from the Old Country to 12½ per cent, palms and ferns from the latter 15 per cent.

As was explained by Mr. Machin yesterday, it takes some time to propagate a sufficient number of plants of a new variety so as to admit of its being obtained in Canada, if of foreign origin, and he does not think that a tax should be imposed on those who wish to beautify their own gardens, and incidentally add to the reputation of the city as a floral centre. A tax on making Victoria even more "the city beautiful" appears the height of commercialism.

What a Joy to Feel Well

Do you know what it is to feel well—to feel young, hearty and vigorous—to enjoy work and to look forward with hope to the future? This is the way you will feel if you revitalise your wasted and depleted nervous system by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Not in any miraculous way, but when your system has been gradually built up by this great restorative treatment.

CAMPBELL'S

March Modes

BEAUTIFUL new goods for Eastertide and Spring Costumes in Chiffon and French serges, Panamas and new Hairlines. Coats in those new light materials that speak volumes for the designer's skill. Exquisite waists specially imported by express to ensure our customers having the very latest in smart blouse wear at small prices.



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JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

HANDSOME CARVED FURNITURE

Satsuma, Cloisonne, Brasswares and Ivory works. Porcelain and newly patented Lacquered Trays, Linen and Silk Goods, Purses, and Card Cases. Also all kinds of Curios and Toys.

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Japanese Fancy Goods

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THE MIKADO BAZAAR

38 Government St., Hotel Victoria Bloc

Telephone 647. Office, 34 Broad St.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Six months 2.50
Three months 1.25

THE SUNDAY COLONIST

We issue a paper today as usual, and will continue to do so until the provincial legislature has declared that such a course is illegal. This action is not taken in defiance of the Dominion statute, nor in opposition to the principle of Sunday observance, but because we are very strongly of the opinion that the publication of a Sunday morning paper can be justified to the minds of all reasonable men, who take the trouble to investigate the subject.

We claim that to place in the hands of the public on Sunday morning a clean and wholesome paper is not objectionable upon any ground whatever. If the intention of the Parliament were to return to the old Puritan Sunday, when it was deemed both illegal and immoral to read any thing at all on that day of the week, except the Bible, and perhaps sermons by people, whose views on all points were strictly orthodox, according to the orthodoxy of those days, we could understand why the clergy should object to a newspaper being at the disposal of the people on Sunday morning; but no one makes any claim of this kind. There is no attempt to say that people shall only read certain things on Sunday; all that is attempted is to say that they shall not read a paper that is printed and distributed early on Sunday morning. Thus the Dominion enactment and the efforts of the Lord's Day Alliance, so far as this phase of the legislation is concerned, are directed especially against those newspapers which have always observed Sunday by refraining from labor as far as possible.

Perhaps it may be well to compare the publication of a Sunday morning paper with one printed on Monday morning, for the purpose of illustrating how it is that the Sunday paper requires a minimum of interference with Sunday as a day of rest or worship. Nearly all the work on a Sunday paper is done on Saturday. About eleven o'clock on Saturday night the members of the editorial staff begin to leave; by midnight their work is, or ought to be, done, except under special circumstances. The business office is closed at ten o'clock. All the advertisements are in, and the business men, who prepare them, have nothing more to do in that line before Monday. The compositors stop working at 3 a. m.; the stereotypers shortly after. Then the presses come on and rush through their work as fast as the presses can handle it. The carriers and mailing staff also come on duty, and everything is out of the way before time for an early breakfast, and the office is closed until Monday morning. On a Monday paper, under the law, if it is to be allowed to come in force in this province, the newspaper offices may be opened for work at 6 p. m. on Sunday. In practice this time limit will be an absolute failure, because the gas must be lighted in the machines before that hour, copy must be got ready; the business office staff and the editorial staff must prepare their matter, and the business men must get up their advertisements. The telegraph offices all over the country must be in operation. It has been suggested that much of this work could be done on Saturday; but only those people who are absolutely unfamiliar with the production of a newspaper and know what it calls for, from the general public as well as from newspaper people, would propose anything of the kind.

We ask all readers, whether they are rigid Sabbatarians or not, to judge for themselves from the above facts, whether the Sunday or the Monday morning paper interferes the more with Sunday as a day of rest. We ask those persons, who believe it to be the duty of all persons to attend church services, to say which of the two plans is calculated to give those connected with the production of a paper the better opportunity to attend church. We should be very glad to learn, if we can, what the Lord's Day Alliance is doing at attempting to compel the Colonist, the News-Advertiser and the Nelson News to cease issuing their papers on Sunday morning, and to set their employees to work on Sunday afternoon. This is a matter to be dealt with in an absolutely frank spirit. So far as we are aware, that organization has not, publicly at least, declared that it is influenced by any desire to promote morality. Dr. Rochester, in his interview with the editor of this paper, based his whole argument upon the necessity of observing Sunday as a day of rest; the Bishop of Columbia, in a letter to this paper, made his plea on the ground that the law would give newsboys a day of rest. We have shown above that these gentlemen have not a leg to stand upon in their opposition to Sunday newspapers from this point of view. What then are they trying to accomplish?

As for the future, the Colonist wishes

it to be understood that it is law-abiding, and when the legislature has decided what it may or may not legally do, it will comply with the decision. It has no wish to continue to disregard a statute and be protected by the favor of the Attorney General. But Parliament has, to use a familiar expression, passed the whole question up to the provincial legislatures, and we await the decision of the body in which the final determination of the matter rests. So far as the Attorney General is concerned, no self-respecting minister of the crown would place himself in the position of interposing his personal ideas between the will of Parliament and the public; but he may very properly do, as Mr. Fulton has done, decline to sanction prosecutions until the body, to which the Parliament of Canada has seen fit to accord the final word, has had an opportunity to consider the question in all its bearings as it affects British Columbia, and arrive at some decision. When that has been done, the Colonist will loyalty accept the case as it will then stand, and regulate its affairs accordingly.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES

The little province of New Brunswick, which has railways nearly everywhere, and is going to have another built diagonally across it by the Dominion government, does not think that it has a sufficiency of such means of transportation, and is liberally bonusing another road, which is to connect the Intercolonial with the Canadian Pacific, and of course later with the eastern extension of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The road will be about a hundred miles long and will pass through a region, well adapted to agriculture, and possessing considerable timber resources. It will cost \$23,339 per mile and the Dominion government is giving \$6,400 a mile towards its construction. The province is going to supplement this by guaranteeing interest and principal upon the company's bonds to the extent of \$8,000 a mile, which with the Dominion subsidy provide almost two-thirds of the cost of the line. If the road pays, as it will probably after a few years, the province will not be out anything on the transaction. We mention this matter for two reasons. One is to show what the Dominion government is prepared to do for railways in the East. There is no particular demand for such a railway in the general interest of Canada. For the greater part of its length the line will run through an unsettled country. Less than twenty miles south of it the Tobique Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific parallels it for some thirty miles, and this line also received a subsidy of \$6,400 per mile from the Dominion. Out here we hesitate about asking the Dominion for anything. If we have a railway in one place, we are disposed to doubt whether we ought to ask for federal aid for another line within five hundred miles of it. We have people tell us, when we advocate some new enterprise of this kind, that we ought to wait until traffic develops. The other reason is that the Province of New Brunswick, which has experimented in land subsidies and cash subsidies, has decided to pursue the course of giving guarantees of a part of the cost of this line. This is really the safest plan. It has been said, and we believe it is quite true, that the Manitoba government has not yet been called upon to pay a dollar on account of guarantees given to the Canadian Northern. Guarantees of a part of the cost of railways through country, where traffic can be developed, is a fairly safe piece of business.

A FITTING ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The presentation of a portrait of himself to Sir Charles Tupper is a fitting recognition of the services of a distinguished Canadian, and it was a very happy thought to have the ceremony take place in the room where, forty years ago, Sir Charles did his share in framing the Act for the confederation of the provinces now constituting Canada. Sir Charles Tupper has filled a large place in Canadian history. In the political life of Nova Scotia, in the days before confederation, he was very active, and a worthy successor of the brilliant men who preceded him in guiding the affairs of that province. He was foremost among those who fought for a union of the provinces, and if strict constitutionalists may take exception to the course adopted by him, when the question of union came to be decided by Nova Scotia, the result justified his act. After the union he entered Sir John Macdonald's cabinet and did as much as any man to consolidate the rather shaky edifice, which the British North America Act had called into existence. He was a great believer in the future of Canada, and to him, perhaps more than to any one else, we owe the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir John Macdonald's name has been more closely associated with this great work than that of his distinguished colleague, but those who know the inner history of the undertaking can testify that to Sir Charles Tupper the country owes much more than is generally supposed. This is often the case in great undertakings—the second man in the game, as far as the public sees it, is often the principal player. A conspicuous instance of this is furnished by the proclamation emancipating the slaves in the United States. President Lincoln gets the whole credit of it; but he never would have affixed his name to the paper, if Vice President Hamlin had not stood at his side and urged him by every means at his command to take the final step. So

A GOOD DOCTOR does not object to any good druggist dispensing his prescriptions. Ask your doctor about SHOTBOLT; you will find he is willing for you to get your medicines at the Pioneer Drug Store, AND YET WE PAY NO COMMISSION. It is because SHOTBOLT'S DRUGS are pure and only qualified men are employed.

LOOK FOR ELECTRIC SIGN JUST BELOW GOVERNMENT AT

59 Johnson Street

with the Canadian Pacific. It was Sir Charles Tupper who in the secret councils of the government stood out most firmly in favor of pledging the credit of the country to this magnificent enterprise. It was he who closed the bargain with George Stephen and Donald Smith, as they were then called, and about this there is an interesting piece of secret history that may be told some day. It reflects only credit upon those concerned, and especially upon the courage of Sir Charles, but the time is hardly ripe for the telling of it.

When in his prime Sir Charles Tupper was a debater and parliamentarian of exceptional power. As a speaker he was forcible in an unusual degree, and he could see and take advantage of the weak points in an adversary's armor in a manner that few men could equal. He was never personally very popular, at least as compared with Sir John Macdonald or Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Men in public life did not love Sir Charles, but they feared him and respected his great ability. He is drawing near the end of his career, and it is a fitting time to say that of all the sons of Canada, few, if any, did as much to consolidate the Empire as the distinguished gentleman, who was lately honored in London.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE

Lord Elgin thinks that the Colonial Conference may be expected to last three weeks or a month, three sessions being held weekly. He says that among the things which may be advantageously discussed reciprocal admission to certain professions may very well have a place, although he does not expect that anything more than an academic resolution upon the subject could be expected. This is obvious, because in Canada, at least, the federal authorities have no jurisdiction over such matters. He had hoped that some arrangement in regard to the patent laws might be possible, but it appears that the difficulties in the way are too great to be overcome at present. The proposal that the Conference shall recommend the adoption of the metric system will, he believes, not be adopted. Some of the questions to be taken up, such as a universal penny postage and an imperial cable system, he thinks can be most advantageously discussed with the ministers having special charge of such matters. The primary subjects for consideration not only at this, but at all future conferences for some time to come will be matters relating to preferential trade, defence and emigration. These of themselves will afford plenty of occupation for the members of the Conference, who will be more likely to reach conclusions acceptable to the people, if they confine their efforts to the solution of a few problems.

The Conference is to meet in April, and in order to enable Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding to be there, Parliament will have to hasten its work. Either of these gentlemen might be spared from his post in the House, but it would hardly do for both of them to be away at the same time. The Colonist does not look for any great results from the Conference, not because all the members of it will not be animated by a desire to promote imperial solidarity, but because they are too wise to endeavor to force public opinion into channels to which it is a stranger. Something will be accomplished, but it will be more in the line of preparation than of actual accomplishment.

The Seymour Narrows bridge has at last been brought up in Parliament, although not by a British Columbia member. It was a gentleman from Prince Edward's Island, who said that British Columbia demanded such a connection. We do not know that our own members followed the matter up. One thing which the P. E. Island man said was hardly correct. He stated that the provincial government carried the elections on this issue.

Sir Charles Tupper the other day in London quoted Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the strongest tie between nations is the commercial one. It is surprising how any one can say this in view of the history of the British Empire. In old days, when the world was a commercial one, England lost her thirteen American colonies and came very near losing Canada. Since the tie has been one of sentiment chiefly, the union between the component parts of the Empire is stronger than ever. This is not intended as an objection to the proposal that there shall be inter-imperial reciprocity, but simply as a protest against what we believe is a misconception of the lesson of history.

A despatch to the Montreal Star says that the Hon. William Templeman, who among other things is the minister in charge of the Geological Survey, is the president of one of the Cobalt mining companies. We await with some interest to see if Mr. Templeman's paper will reproduce the very uncomplimentary things, which it published about Messrs. Turner and Pooley, when those gentlemen allowed their names to appear on the directorate of a mining company. We do not know any reason why Mr. Templeman may not be at the head of a mining company, organized in good faith and intending to do a legitimate

A Saw-Off Refused

The Montreal Gazette, the leading Conservative organ, and its sympathizer, Mr. George W. Fowler's threat to expose the infamy of certain Liberal members if he himself was attacked, as an "insolent" and declares that if it "is accepted, the depths of degradation will be reached." Whatever Mr. Fowler may have hoped or expected his proposition, thus forcibly and accurately described, has not been and will not be accepted. The attitude of the Premier makes it certain that the conditions which Mr. Fowler requires for acceptance will not be met, and that any definite charges he has to make concerning the public honor of any member of the government or of its following parliament will be fully investigated. The leaders of the opposition themselves, with a shrug of the shoulders, may have assumed that before the close of the present session they will be in a position to judge fairly the foundation for the various accusations that have been recently hurled back and forth across the floor of the House and bandied between opposing party newspapers.—St. John Sun.

Puzzled Porkers

St. Louis Star.—"Some time ago," said the traveling number of the Star, "I was tramping through the woods in that frontier portion of our state in which the hogs still run wild, with an occasional homoeopathic dose of corn to keep them rounded that there are ties that bind them to mankind. I was hunting a pig, and then I passed a pig herd of porches that were howling in the most remarkable manner. They would run madly in one direction for a hundred yards, or so, squalling vigorously and hopefully, then stop, snort the air, utter a shrill cry of disappointment, and immediately make off at another angle. I watched them some time without being able to fathom the mystery.

"Half a mile further on I came to a cabin in the woods. An old man sat on an inverted log beside the doorway. The pig was still tormenting me, so, as soon as we had passed a perfumery Howdy, I said to him:

"'Stranger, I passed a lot of bogs down there in the bush just north of this town, having a very strong odor. They would start and run in full speed in one direction, then stop and take a fresh start some other way. Can you explain it?'

"'Yes, stranger, I reckon I kin,' he replied in a stage whisper that had changed his speech. "They's woodpeckers. I just let 'em up an' feed 'em now an' then, but tother day I lost 'em voice an' tick t' callin' 'em by pounding a tree with a stick. An' now them woodpeckers has got 'em crazy.'

Coffee Biggans, grey enamel, copper asbestos cushion bottom, enamel spout and wool! handle riveted, \$2.50 and \$2.75 Coffee Pots, in grey enamel, polished, riveted handle, tin lid, 55c, 60c, 70c and 80c Coffee Boilers, in grey and mottled blue enamel polished, tin lid, wire handle, wood grasp, each, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Coffee Biggans, French style, with polished tin percolator, in grey enamel, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Coffee Biggans, grey enamel, copper asbestos cushion bottom, has patent percolator, metal spout and handle, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.75 and \$4.00

Luxurious Upholstered Furniture

One of the features of this establishment. We do all our own upholstering, using nothing but first-class goods in their respective grades, and which has given entire satisfaction to the purchaser. We are at all times prepared to make any piece of furniture to order, no order being too small or large for us to handle

**Davenport Sofa**

Frame is made of solid mahogany, has spring seat and back, cushions are tufted and handsomely upholstered in best red morocco leather, has handsome claw feet and is indeed a most magnificent piece of furniture. Price

\$175.00

Davenport Bed

Price \$48.00

Has Solid Oak Frame, when down is full size, 4 feet 6 inches; has spring seat and back, is nicely covered with heavy tapestry, is similar in design to cut. Besides these lovely things, you will find some beautiful dining room suites in solid mahogany. Take elevator to third floor and see them.

Shopping is Made Easy

in this establishment; plenty of goods to select from and lots of room to move about. If you are out of town let us fill your mail orders; promptness and care in filling mail orders is a hobby with us. Give us a trial.

In Our House Furnishing Goods Department

Our house Furnishings Department is so complete in every detail with the most modern devices, whether it is enamelware, ironware or tinware. A visit to the department will convince you that a few dollars can be well and profitably spent. We always invite comparison of goods. The closer the investigation, the better we like it. Comparison is the only true test of values, and this we ask you to do.

Stove Pots, grey enamel, pit bottom, wire handle with wood grip—No. 8 \$1.25, No. 9 \$1.50 Chopping Bowls, made of wood, round shape—13-inch 25c, 15-inch 40c, 17-inch 60c, 19-inch 75c, 21-inch 85c. Oval Chopping Bowl—9½x16-inch 65c, 10½x18 75c Diamond Egg Whips, made of wire, each... 5c Electric Egg Whips, made of heavy wire... 15c Saucerpans, deep, seamless, in blue, red and green enamel, riveted handle, each 60c and 75c Dover Egg Beaters, work by wheel gearing, 25c and 50c Mammoth Dover Egg Beaters, with attachment to fasten on bench, each 5.00 Sink Strainers, made of iron, white enamel, 50c; made of wire 25c, made of tin 20c Clothes Lines, cotton—40 feet 20c, 60 feet... 25c Basting Spoons, made of iron, tinned, each, 10c and 15c; enamel 15c Towel Racks, made of wood, can be fastened on wall, three arms, 15c and 20c Steam Egg Poachers, made of polished tin, five holes, each 65c Dusters, made of turkey feathers, each, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 90c Dusters, made of peacock feathers, each \$2.00 and \$2.25 Dusters, made of ostrich feathers, each, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00 Dusters, made of wool, each, 25c and 35c Wash Boilers, made of heavy tin, copper bottom, No. 9, each \$2.25 Tea Pots, brown earthenware, May shape, glaze finish, each, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c Tea Pots, large size, hold about three quarts, brown earthenware with percolator, each. 85c Tea Pots, light brown earthenware with green band, each, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c Derby Tea Pots in brown earthenware, decorated, 30c, 35c and 40c Tea Pots, earthenware, imitation marble with gold border, each, 40c, 50c, 65c and 75c Tea Pots in mottled blue and grey enamel polished tin lid, each, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c and 1.00 Tea Pots, heavy grey enamel, white metal handle and metal spouts fastened on lid, copper asbestos cushion bottom, each, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$3.75

Distance Now Is no Barrier to Successful Shopping. Send for Catalogue.

Trained Mail Order Clerks Carry Out Your Wishes Intelligently and Satisfactory.

Coffee Biggans, grey enamel, copper asbestos cushion bottom, enamel spout and wool! handle riveted, \$2.50 and 2.75 Coffee Pots, in grey enamel, polished, riveted handle, tin lid, 55c, 60c, 70c and 80c Acme Washing Machine, will wash the finest fabrics, as well as the heaviest, without tearing; operates on ball-bearings and in turning engages coil-spring, making the action practically automatic, each \$1.00 Household Folding Bench, made of wood, has stand for two tubs and place to attach wringer, very strongly made, each \$2.00

Mail Orders Receive Our Best Attention.

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers

VICTORIA, B. C.



Everybody Smokes Old Chum

Victoria Daily Weather

Saturday, March 2.

Highest.....	50
Lowest.....	40
Mean.....	45
Rain, .01 inch; sunshine, 4 hours.	

Victoria Weather

FEBRUARY, 1907

Highest temperature..	53.1
Lowest temperature...	25.5
Mean temperature ..	41.46
Total precipitation for the month 3.94 inches; average amount, 3.40 inches.	
Bright sunshine, 75 hours, 30 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.26 (constant sunshine being 1).	

VISITED BY BURGLARS

Thomas Davis Returns to City to Find His Safe Broken Open

More evidence of the work of burglars, who seemingly got no plunder, was brought to light last night, when Thomas Davis, a mining man who has quarters on the second floor of the Board of Trade building, returned to the city. On going to his offices he found that a small safe had been broken, the combination being hammed off and the spindle driven. There were some rare coins, some jewelry and other things in the safe, but nothing had been removed as far as could be seen. Mrs. Davis, who has been visiting the office during her husband's absence, did not notice that the safe had been tampered with, and it is not known when the premises were entered. Chief of Police Langley says he believes the entry was made on the night of February 22, when the offices of Keith & Dewdney in the same building were entered and an attempt was made to enter the law offices of E. E. Wootton in the Bank of Montreal building. The door of Mr. Davis' office was forced with an instrument similar to that used on the door of Mr. Wootton's office.

Pointer for the Prince

The Earls of Spencer, who before succeeded his father as Viscount Althorp, confessed, at a recent reunion at Harrow, that one of the most awkward moments of his life occurred while he was a pupil of the great public school. He was present, it is said, in the Vaughan Library, in the King's Hall, when Prince of Wales visited Harrow.

The book in which the minutes of the debating society were recorded was shown to the royal visitor. A fate decreed, the page on which it opened contained this resolution:

"That recidive is justifiable, moved by Viscount Althorp."

The boy did not know where to look, but the Prince merely smiled, as if it were the most natural thing in the world for a loyal subject to be in favor of making away with the sovereign.

An Urban Cinderella

The teacher had been reading a story of Cinderella to her class of youngsters, and was now going over the story again with them to fix it in their minds. Among other questions she asked them was why it was necessary for Cinderella to leave every night early enough to be home by 12 o'clock.

From various members of the class she elicited most of the reasons which are implied in the story, until finally all remained silent. "What else?" she asked.

"Isn't there any other reason?" she asked. "Can't any of you think of another?" Up shot Larry, soiled, chubbily paw, in frantic eagerness to indicate his knowledge. "That's good, Larry. What is the reason?"

"We had to ketch the last car," piped Larry.

NOTICE

In the Estate of Thomas Moffat, Deceased. All persons having claims against the above estate are required to forward particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the first day of March, 1907, duly verified, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount forthwith.

YATES & JAY,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria,
Solicitors for Andrew Sheret and Archibald Marshall Young, Executors.

MAINLAND
and
BRITISH
LION
CIGARS
WHOLESALE
SIMON LEISER & CO.
E. A. MORRIS
VICTORIA, B.C.

REALTY PROSPECTS

ARE LOOKING GOOD

Men From the Prairies Continue to Show Faith—Some Recent Sales

When James J. Hill said that men who wear overcoats are good customers he merely delivered himself of a truism. And it is of special application to Victoria at present. The conditions under which those who wear overcoats make their living are such, that though their pursuits may be profitable, work is relinquished at the earliest moment a competence has been obtained. It is as a result of these conditions so many men from the prairie are coming here to live, and also why those who have catered to them in kind matters east of the mountains are entering the same profession here.

The area of 500 acres at Cadboro Bay required the other day by the firm of Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, the largest realty operators of Winnipeg, is being subdivided into residential areas, running from one to five acres in size. Before being placed on the market the property will be fully improved. Arrangements are pending for the provision of water, electric light and sewerage, and the services of a well-known landscape gardener have been obtained to define a scheme for beautifying the tract.

The Steele interests have been making further purchases that foreshadow this firm opening an office in this city, and R. D. Taylor, of Balls, Duncan & Co., also of Winnipeg, has made several buys with a view to locating in Victoria by July at the latest.

During the past few days Bond and Clarke disposed of the Humphreys residence, with half an acre of land, at the Gorge to Charles Johns. Mr. Humphrey intends returning to his old home in Australia. The same firm also sold a lot on James bay.

Grant and Lincham disposed of three lots yesterday, one each on Cadboro Bay road, Esquimalt road and Third street, Pemberton and Son sold four lots in the Pearse estate.

Capt. Gilley has established a real estate office in Victoria West and will deal with realty in that locality exclusively. He has sold a house on Edward street to J. P. Eddoee, manager of the Royal Guarantee and Trust Co. He also made several other sales during the past few days.

C. A. Kirk has disposed of a cottage and two lots on Andrews street, Victoria West, for a consideration of about \$4,000. The purchaser was a former resident of Winnipeg, named Stewart.

T. H. Towers, of Brandon, who made several purchases of residential property during his stay of a couple of months in the city, has returned to his home to close up some business matters, and will come here to permanently reside in a month or two.

It is understood that some of the members of the newly formed Real Estate Exchange will press, as one of the matters to be first brought before it, the question of the suppression of real estate news, as far as possible, in the press. Both publicity and suppression have strong advocates among the members, so there will be a warm debate before the matter is decided.

TO OWNERS OF BAD BREATH—

Foul Odor of Indigestion, Smoking, Eating or Drinking Stopped at Once With Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges

Trial Package to Prove It Sent Free

Bilious breathers, onion eaters, indigestion victims, cabbage consumers, smokers, drinkers and those with gas on the stomach are in a class all by themselves, distinguished by a powerful bad breath.

They all breathe, and as they breathe they sniff out odor which makes those standing near turn their heads away in disgust. The pitiable part of it is that these victims do not realize what a sickening thing a bad, offensive breath is to others.

Charcoal is a wonderful absorber of gases and odors. It absorbs 100 times its own volume of gas.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will put a stop to your bad, offensive breath, and to your belches, whatever the cause or source, because the charcoal quickly absorbs all noxious, unnatural odors and gases.

If you suffer from indigestion and belch gas as a result, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will absorb all the gas and make you stop belching.

If you are taking in the evening you have such bad, bilious breath, that you can almost smell it yourself, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will get rid of it for you quickly.

If you have been smoking or chewing or have been eating onions or other odorous things, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will make your breath pure and sweet.

Charcoal is also the best laxative known. You can take a whole bowel and no harm will result. It is a wonderfully easy regulator.

And then, too, it filters your blood—every particle of poison and impurity in your blood is destroyed, and you begin to notice the difference in your face first thing—your clear complexion.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are made from pure willow charcoal, and just a little honey is put in to make them palatable, but not too sweet.

They will work wonders in your stomach, and make you feel fine and fresh. Your blood and breath will be purified. You will feel clean inside.

We want to prove all this to you, so just send for a free sample today. Then after you get it and use it, you will like them so well that you will go to your druggist and get a 25c box of these Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 93 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

WRECK OF CORONA

One Life Lost and the Steamer in Hopeless Position

Eureka, Cal., March 2.—Steamer Corona, Capt. Boyd, the best boat in the Pacific Coast Steamship company's service between this city and San Francisco, lies a helpless wreck at Humboldt bar.

The Corona, with nearly 100 passengers aboard, struck at 10:10 o'clock yesterday morning as Captain Boyd was attempting, in the teeth of strong winds and a terrific bar flood, to reach port.

Soon after the ship struck a boat was lowered. It contained three of the crew and three steerage passengers. This boat capsized at once in the boisterous surf, and H. Erickson, a native of Sweden, was drowned. Gunn and the other occupants of the boat

Fit Reform

SUITS

If there's anything a man is particular about it's his suit. No amount of advertising and no amount of hard work could sell the thousands of suits we are selling every year if they didn't like them. People want them. People who try them find they are everything we claim. They fit and retain their shape to the end. Superior in many respects to the custom-tailor's, yet Fit-Reform retails at about half the price.

Suits and Overcoats \$10 to \$30

ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe . . . 73 Government Street, Victoria

succeeded in reaching the shore life-saving crew.

A second boat was badly battered, and was leaking like a sieve when it reached shore.

Several attempts were made to shoot a line aboard with a Lyle gun, but each time one fell short.

It was not until 4:45 p.m. that Capt. Henry and his men succeeded in getting a line aboard.

At that time the steamers' boats were also lowered, and at 5 o'clock Capt. Boyd, who was the last to leave the vessel, reached shore.

The passengers were brought to this city. Nearly all had been drenched, and some were suffering greatly from cold, exposure and nervous shock.

San Francisco, March 2.—The steamer Roanoke, the first to reach the steamer Corona when the latter was wrecked at Eureka Harbor yesterday, arrived today. Captain Dunham blames the United States light-house board for the wreck. There have been four steamers wrecked on the Humboldt reef during the year—the Newsboy, Corinthian, Sequoia and Corona—and Captain Dunham declared that all might have been prevented if the lighthouse board had had the channel properly marked.

The reason for this confusion of names is the fact that what is known as Rockland avenue lies between and in continuation with two pieces of street which are generally known as Belcher street. In the time of Mayor Barnard, Ald. Hanna introduced a resolution having as its object the driving away with the name "Belcher street" and the continuation of the name "Rockland avenue" throughout.

The most important of the proposed changes is that of Rockland avenue. Although the name Rockland avenue is still in use it is officially extinct, and the thoroughfare popularly known by that name should be designated Belcher street.

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NEW LAID EGGS

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BUY Acreage, Close In WITH SEA FRONTAGE

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BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd.

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Our Syrup of Hypophosphites

IS A GOOD TONIC
AND PICK-ME-UP
\$1.00 per Bottle



CYRUS H. BOWES
Chemist
98 Government St., near Yates St.
Phone 425



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It Is In Town
The "07" CADILLAC

The car that runs 1000 miles without a stop. If you are thinking of purchasing an auto, "Phone 1191. We will be pleased to arrange a demonstration."

VICTORIA GARAGE, 164 Yates Street

KITCHEN HELPS

RAISIN SEEDERS, Each .75c.
BRILLIANTSHINE, LARGE TINS, Each .20c.
NIXEY'S STOVE POLISH, Each .5c. and .10c.
STOVE BRUSHES, "FINE," Each .15c.

THE B. C. TRADING COMPANY
44 JOHNSON ST. (E. J. Salmon's Old Stand.)

Do Your Eyes Tire When Reading? If so, you need Glasses. Consult our Optician.

W. B. SHAKESPEARE, Jeweler and Optician, 31 Gov't St., near Post Office

A FEW SACKS OF CARROTS LEFT

Which we will Dispose of at **65c** a Sack.

Bannerman & Horne
91-93 Johnson Street Telephone 487

LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH

Matson & Coles

FOR SALE--One of the nicest farms on Vancouver Island, large sea frontage, splendid buildings, beautiful view, first-class soil, with stock, farming implements, etc., to be sold at once as a going concern. Price \$25,000.

A WATERFRONT LOT on the harbour, corner lot, 75 feet frontage. \$12,500.

A CORNER LOT on Douglas St., 120 feet square, \$15,000.

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ANNUAL REPORTS, NOTICES OF
MEETINGS, CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES, ETC., "MIMEOGRAPHED."
A. M. JONES
STENOGRAPHER
98½ GOVERNMENT STREET
PHONE 302.

Amherst shoes for men who work.

Churchman's Missionary Association
The regular monthly meeting of the Churchman's Missionary association will be held on Tuesday, March 6, at 8 p.m., in St. Barnabas' schoolroom. The subject which will be dealt with by the secretary is "Missionary Missions."

Lantern Lecture

Another most attractive lantern lecture is promised by the Young People's Association of the Church of Our Lord for Monday next at 8 p.m. in their schoolroom. E. B. Paul, M.A., headmaster of the High school, has kindly consented to give his illustrated lecture on "Round the World in 100 Minutes." The public will be admitted on a small charge.

Magic Lantern Lecture

A magic lantern lecture will be given by the members of the Boys' Auxiliary on Tuesday evening next in St. John's Sunday school at 8 o'clock, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. There will be no charge for admission to the lecture, and it is hoped that all boys who wish to join the auxiliary will endeavor to be present.

Colwood Organizes

There was a suggestion in Friday's Colonist that a conference of representatives of the suburban districts surrounding Victoria should be held for the purpose of discussing a general movement for advancing the interests of the southern part of Vancouver Island. It may be said that Colwood has already formed a committee for this purpose consisting of Miss Smart, Arthur Peatt, Mr. Heatherbell, Capt. Goss, Mr. Henry, W. G. Rolston. The secretary, pro tem, is C. Griffiths. This committee will be glad to attend any conference that may be arranged.

Successful Concert

The concert rendered on Tuesday evening in Victoria hall, Blanchard street, by the local St. Andrew's society proved highly successful. There was a good attendance of the members and their friends and a good programme of Scotch songs and selections were rendered, the performers responding to many encores. At the conclusion of the programme dancing was indulged in. Special mention should be made of the singing of Mrs. Butler, who so captivated the audience with her singing that she had to respond to a double encore. Mrs. Crawford, Miss Hill, Miss Angus and Mr. Taylor, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Ewing, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Rosey and Mr. Semple also rendered valuable assistance to a well-rendered programme.

Will Eventually Be Caught

"There is not the slightest doubt that the two Indians, Simon Sun-shoot and Peter, accused of murdering the two half-breed Le Claire and McIntosh, near Hazelton last summer will eventually be caught," Supt. of Police Hussey said yesterday. "Whether they surrender willingly or not soon or later they will be brought to justice." At present a party of Indians are looking for them. Being acquainted with the fugitives makes their efforts more assured of success. I understand the Father Cocco and R. E. Loring have sent messages through some of their countrymen urging them to give themselves up. Both these gentlemen enjoy the confidence of the Indians to a very high degree. The former, as priest in charge at Port St. James, with his jurisdiction extending to the north of Hazelton, and the latter as Indian agent at that place, are brought into continuous contact with the natives and their word will go a long way."

Money can be saved if you visit the Beehive, 84 Douglas street, and purchase some of the samples of English washing suits, dresses, and blouses. These really are bargains, some of them being less than half the usual price; snap.

A free demonstration of Suchard's Cocoa will be held at the store of Messrs. Dixi H. Ross & Co. on Monday and Tuesday. Those who have not tasted this delicious Swiss beverage are advised to do so. It will be a surprise that will repay anyone coming to town for this purpose alone, and a more healthful and stimulating drink for the spring can not be found.

Make Good--Wire netting made good fencing in the past and will continue to do so. It is easy to put up and is durable and attractive. 3 ft. high, \$3.30 per roll of 50 yards; 4 ft. high, \$4.40 roll; 5 ft. high, \$5.50 roll; 6 ft. high, \$6.60 per roll. Call and get further prices. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Fine English Honeycomb Toweling, 28 inches wide; just the thing for toilet mats, etc.; 25c yard. At Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove at Cheapside.

White Embroidery Turnovers, just in; regular price 15c and 12 1/2c; on Saturday 10c each. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

It's a luxury to use "Lucerne Linen," the latest English net. It's cheap, too. Five-quire box of note only 50c; box of envelopes containing 125, only 50c also. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Children's "Little Darling Hose," fine half-cub, in cream, tan and black; sizes from 4 to 7. Saturday 20c pair at Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

Nothing is so admired as a good head of hair. We can all have it, and I will tell you of a sure cure for the worst case of dandruff or hair falling out, if faded will return its natural brightness of color, makes the hair grow, stops it breaking and splitting at the ends, making it fluffy and curly; contains no dye or oil; used on blonde or black hair, also on children. The Gray Hair Elixir will return gray hair to its natural color. All of Dr. H. B. F. Criston's French toilet preparations are represented by Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street. Mail orders receive special attention.

Do not neglect seeing the magnificent display of fine Brethy Artware which is to be seen in our Government street window, which comprises Pedestals, Vases, Plantpots, Jardinières, Novelties, Umbrella-stands, etc. The design and craftsmanship are all unique and exceptionable, and are indeed very moderate in price. Weller Bros.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Elected Speedy Trial

James Swanson and Alex. Carney, charged with assault with intent to do harm upon W. W. Thompson on the Indian reserve two weeks ago, who were committed for trial, were brought before Judge Lampman yesterday morning to elect whether they would appear at the assizes or take speedy trial. They elected the latter and will appear on Tuesday morning. H. Dallas Helmcken, R. C., appeared for the crown, the prisoners not being represented by counsel.

Friendly Help Meeting

The annual meeting of the Friendly Help society will be held on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, in the committee-room of the city hall. All donors and friends of the society are invited to be present, together with the clergymen of the city, to hear the reports of the officers for the past year. It is hoped that a large number will be present to hear the resume of the work done by these ladies in their quiet and unobtrusive way. The members are asked to meet promptly at 2:30 to discuss any business of the current month.

Concert at Hospital

A few pupils of Prof. E. G. Wickens, assisted by H. J. Griffiths, will render the following programme in the Royal Provincial Jubilee hospital today at 3:45 p.m.: 1. Double String Quartette--"Serenade No. 19" ... Mozart. 2. Song, with "Cello Obligato"--"Holy City" ... Adams. 3. Cornell Solo, with string accompaniment--"Oh! Promise Me" ... R. DeKoven. 4. Double String Quartette--"Celebrated German Hymn" ... Pleyel. 5. Song, with "Cello Obligato"--"Sing to Sleep" ... Greene. 6. Selection from "Orpheus" ... Gluck. Introducing "Weeping Sorrel," "Stray," "Who Is This Mortal One?" "In This Realm," "The God of Love Has Prevailed."

Special Services

At Victoria West Methodist church, the pastor, Rev. A. E. Roberts, is beginning a series of talks on the Epistles to the Romans. These studies will be given each Sunday morning, and it is expected that there will be eight talks in the series. Some of the great fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion will be discussed from the Apostle Paul's standpoint.

There will be an important meeting of the quarterly official board of the church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock at which all members are requested to be present.

A reception of members will take place at the sacramental service Sunday morning.

Immigration Troubles

William Williams and family, who arrived in Seattle Wednesday by the Canadian Pacific liner Princess May, and were sent back because they had evaded the immigration authorities at Victoria, returned again by the same steamer to Seattle yesterday with their credentials straightened out, and were allowed to land without interference, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The family came to Victoria from Australia and boarded the Princess at the last moment, not heeding the efforts of the immigration examiners to identify them and to see that they were fit to enter the United States. As a consequence of their haste, they were returned by the Princess May the same day they arrived in Seattle.

Mr. Lash's Troubles

B. Lash of View street was taken in charge by the city police yesterday on suspicion of stealing a dog, which proved to be his own animal, and he was released. The police had been notified that a St. Bernard dog was missing from the Gorge road, and when Mr. Lash was seen with a fine St. Bernard in his wake, a constable asked him if the dog belonged to him. "That's none of your business," answered Mr. Lash. The constable rang for the patrol and Mr. Lash was taken to the police station, where for a time he refused to satisfy the police with regard to the ownership of the dog. Then he admitted that it belonged to him, and proved his ownership.

Major Rankin Dead

The many friends of R. F. Rankin, who was in charge of the naval ordnance department at Esquimalt a few years ago, will learn with regret of the death of his father, Major Rankin, at Gosport, England, after an illness which lasted only ten days. The deceased gentleman had served in the army for 37 years and had only enjoyed his well-earned pension for about three years. Most of his service was with the rifle brigade, with which he served under Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashanti war of 1873, being present at the actions of Amouf, Quahuan and Dah and the capture of Comassie, for which he received the medal and clasp. His last appointment was that of garrison adjutant at Gibraltar, and the high opinion entertained of him at that garrison is best expressed by the large number of cablegrams of sympathy which were received by members of his family since his death. The funeral took place at St. Ann's Hill, the pall-bearers being Major Pawsey, R. M. L. I.; Major Healy, North Staffordshire Regiment; Major Hirst, R. A. M. C., and Lieut. Offard, R. A. M. C. Representatives of all the regiments in the Portsmouth garrison attended the funeral, which was a large one, the deceased gentleman being held in much esteem by a large circle of friends. R. F. Rankin, the only son, was at one time a member of the Alton Cricket Club, Dockyard Football Club, etc., and his departure for England was greatly regretted by all who knew him.

Just Received at the

Victoria House

82 Yates Street

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Camp stoves or all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock--it will pay you.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

"Lucerne Linen" papererries, containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, only 30c each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Cold Snap--Get your heaters from Clarke & Pearson--largest assortment in Victoria.

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French
Crystallized
Fruits

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Assorted
In Handsome Boxes of Different Sizes.

AFTERNOON TEA
A Specialty.

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COUGH ENDED!
Teague's Compound Cough Syrup of
White Pine and Tar
is guaranteed to cure Coughs and Colds
even of long-standing.
All other Leading Cough Remedies
carried.

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27 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 356.
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Scalp & Face
Massage at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
Hatsressing Parlor,
53 Douglas St.
Near Fort Street

Holly Trees
Good large well-shaped, 4
feet to 6 feet. Will Sell
cheap to make room for
young stock. :: ::

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NOW OPEN!
IMPERIAL HOTEL
VICTORIA THEATRE BLOCK
Newly Furnished Throughout,
European Plan.
Restaurant in Connection.
Best Liquors in Bar.
D. C. MCKINNON - Proprietor

NOTICE

The final meeting before the closing of the charter of Brotherhood of Owls, Victoria Nest, No. 10, will be held in the Eagles' Hall, Government street, on Thursday, March 7, at 8 p.m.

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ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS. VICTORIA, B. C.
DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS,
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Moldings, etc.

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P. O. BOX 223.

Who Supplies
the BEST
Cigars, Tobacco
and Tobacco
Jars?

WHY, MORRIS

For Pipes and Cigarettes
the same.
The store that won Victoria's fame
Will enter and anon proclaim
That "Merit" shall uphold the name

OF MORRIS

SPECIAL
Fresh Local
Eggs
25c per Doz.

Everything in Cutlery at
Fox's Cutlery Store
78 Government Street

CROSSING FERTILE
CHILCOTIN PLAINS

Proposed Railway Will Traverse
Rich Stock Raising
Districts

King's Road — 7-room house, modern conveniences, \$1800
Fairfield Road — 2 lots, each \$650
ACREAGE — 4 acres close to Gorge car line, per acre, \$1500 (Terms).
TO LET — 6-room dwelling, Rue Street.
Fire Insurance written below tariff rates

Duck & Johnston
83 JOHNSON STREET
Phone 1032

Cadboro Bay

Choice Water
Frontage on the
Beach For Sale

Heisterman & Co.
75 Government Street

NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the matter of Joseph Larionne, deceased, intestate, and by the matter of the official administration act, notice is hereby given that under the direction of Mr. Justice Mr. Justice Martin, dated 22nd February, 1907, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased.

All parties having claims against the estate are required to set forth the same of the claim to me on or before the 22nd day of March, 1907, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 25th day of February, 1907.

WM. MONTEITH.

BUTCHERS' KNIVES
BUTCHERS' STEELS
Wilson's Celebrated Made
Cooks Knives, Forks, etc.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING

LADIES' KID LACED BOOTS, in the latest styles, from \$2.00 to \$5.00.
LADIES' KID OXFORDS, turn soles, from \$2.00 to \$4.00.
MEN'S KID AND BOX CALF LACED BOOTS, 1907 shapes, \$3.50 to \$6.
MEN'S BUFF AND BOX CALF LACED BOOTS, heavy soles, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.
BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS, in heavy and light weights, from \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50.

—AT—

G. D. CHRISTIE'S
Shoe Emporium, Corner Government and Johnson streets. Phone 131



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Fruit Trees
Apples
Pears
Plums
Cherries
Peaches
Small Fruits

MARTIN ORME

The Coming Piano
of Canada

BEAUTIFUL TONE
HANDSOME FINISH
SPLENDID CONSTRUCTION
MODERATE PRICE

A carload of these elegant instruments has just arrived and is now ready for inspection at our warerooms.

Fletcher Bros

The Superior Quality
Music House

93 GOVERNMENT STREET

Ladies'
Long Gloves

Just arrived, guaranteed Per-
fetti's best, in black and white
silk, per pair \$1.00 and \$1.50.

In black, white and gray, Mus-
quetaire Lisle with two dome-
fasteners, at, per pair 60c.

In black, white and gray Mer-
cerized Lisle, with two dome-
fasteners, at, per pair 75c.

Wescott Bros.

The Big Dry Goods Store

Quality House

71 YATES STREET

This is the Mark

that guides you to durability, style and beauty
when buying spoons, forks, knives, etc.

"GAT ROGERS BROS."

The standard of quality for nearly twenty years.
In buying Waiters, Tureens, Trays, etc., if you want quality ask for the goods of

MERIDEN POTTERY CO.

say that in the words I have quoted the defendant's profession is "particularly described and mentioned." I quite appreciate that if my view be sound clause 27 of the schedule is inoperative. I think it is. If the Council desired to put out a residuary drag net I think that clause 2 of the bylaw standing they could only do it by a substantive section in the bylaw itself. For this reason I would dismiss the appeal.

I agree, however, with the view contended for by Mr. Peters that the city has not succeeded in passing a bylaw to tax the defendant's profession.

This is an appeal from His Honor Judge Lampman, who came to the conclusion that the by-law of 1902 amending the by-law of 1900 was so uncertain that he was unable to say that a tax was thereby imposed upon the defendant or any other person following a profession within the municipality.

The by-law of 1900 (par. 27) imposed a tax upon every person following within the municipality any profession, trade, occupation or calling not hereinafter enumerated.

If the defendant's profession has been made legally liable to taxation it must be under this clause 27 of the schedule, and it seems to me that it would be doing violence to the English language to treat it as inserted there.

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If the defendant's profession has been made legally liable to taxation it must be under this clause 27 of the schedule, and it seems to me that it would be doing violence to the English language to treat it as inserted there.

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The by-law of 190

A COWARD'S EPITAPH

The ship struck the rocks at two bells in the middle watch. Half an hour later she went down. Into that half-hour were compressed a few deeds of heroism, many of rank cowardice. Some lives were saved, more were lost. Over the liner and the great majority of her passengers the sea closed in, hiding heroes and cowards alike.

The wreck of the Caspasia did not make pictures reading in the newspapers. Men read the tale of that disgraceful panic with loathing the deeper because they looked within their own souls and shuddered to think that in similar circumstances they might have shared it.

A few of the officers had done their best, but the passengers had stampeded like frightened sheep huddling about the boats; and the crew, a scraping of the scum of all the ports of Europe, had got among them, knife in hand, and had fought for their own safety regardless of the women and children.

Mr. Granville, the first officer, had managed to keep some order around his boat. Grim and resolute, he swept the muzzle of his revolver around a circle of angry faces, and kept back the men while he assisted the half-clad women to enter. Arthur Rallsford, who had been aroused in his berth by the long grinding crash of the vessel's side against the rocks, had hurried from his cabin, sick with fear, not on his own account, but for the sake of Lillian Waters, the girl he loved best in the world.

He met her at the foot of the cabin companion, and without a word of explanation, put his arm about her, and carried her up the stairs on to the deck. He saw the crowd about Granville's boat, and pushing his way violently through it, came out in the open space within, to find himself face to face with the muzzle of the mate's pistol.

"Stand back!" said Granville, sharply. "One, two—"

"Not for myself," he gasped, "for her—for this lady."

"Pass her in," answered the mate, "and stand back. No men go in this boat except those who have to man her."

The ship gave a heavy list to port, and the crowd, who had been kept in check by the mate's pistol, were flung violently forward in the seething mass against the boat's side. The mate's pistol rang out sharply, once, twice, but without effect. Fear and the chance of safety had converted sane men into lunatics.

Desperately Arthur strove to lift the girl into the boat. He had almost succeeded when a young man leaped up on the gun whale, pushing her aside. In his frenzy and clambering in himself, The girl gave a cry, and stretched out her hands for help, clutching the edge.

The young man turned, and Arthur could see his face, livid with fear, great beads of sweat moistening the long lock of dark hair that hung above his forehead. With an oath the creature turned upon the girl, beating her hands down; and as she still struggled he snatched up on ear and struck her across the face.

Rallsford uttered a curse, but hampered as he was, he could do no more. He turned his attention to Lillian. But the mate had marked the action and swung his weapon savagely. There was a flash, a choking cry, and the lad who had fought so desperately to save himself, flung up his arms, spun round and fell, a stream of blood pouring from his throat.

The end came with terrible swiftness. The ship heeled over and plunged. Rallsford gripped the girl and took a long breath. He was a strong swimmer, but the frightful suction of the sea tore her from his grasp as if he had been a child.

He was dragged under, and lost consciousness. When he awoke he found himself in a boat among friends. He looked about him for the girl. She was not there. He asked a question. They only shook their heads.

The boat with its few survivors was picked up by a cargo steamer bound for Liverpool; and in due course Arthur found himself once more on land. He cared little. He was a changed man moody and silent.

There was before him a definite purpose which seized upon him with the strength of an obsession. He had seen no more after the blow which the lad had struck at Lillian's face. Even his anger had given way before the necessity of comforting the girl, and he had devoted the whole of his attention to her.

He had not seen the mate's shot, he had forgotten, if he had seen, the youth, spinning round with the blood pouring from his throat, he did not know that he was dead.

As the days passed the thought that that boy must be alive grew into the wish. Surely he must be alive; and if so, he, Arthur Rallsford must find him and deal out the death which he deserved with every circumstance of cruelty his mind could invent.

For weeks he sought industriously the survivors of the disaster and questioned them. Those he saw could afford him no information, and he turned from them in bitter disappointment.

At last he got wind of a sailor who had been on a boat of which he had previously heard nothing. He traveled to Hull to see him, learned there that he had started to tramp to Newcastle where he had relatives, and set out on foot in search of him.

He walked doggedly, inquiring of such folk as he met whether the man has passed that way. Evening fell at last, and found him on a long stretch of lonely road, conscious for the first time in all that day of the distance he had traveled, and the weariness which was weighing him down.

He was foot sore, and he limped a good deal, aware of a blister on his left heel. To go on for any distance was impossible. He must find shelter—an inn, if possible, in one of the first dwelling he could find.

Half a mile further along the road the lights of a small cottage shone out from a plantation. They glowed cheerfully, inviting him to rest. He paused irresolutely at the gate, then threw it open, and went up the path. Raising the knocker of the door, he rapped slowly three times, and awaited an answer from the inmates.

There was an appreciable pause, and then steps became audible in the passage. The door opened, and an elderly man appeared, holding a lamp high above his head, and looking out curiously.

Rallsford noticed that the somewhat severe cast of his host's countenance was deeply graven with lines of suffering, and that his hair and pointed beard were grey. He noticed something further also; for a second man had looked out with a strange air of eagerness, which had in it something of fear. The expression lasted but a moment, and then vanished, giving

place to one of courteous interrogation.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Rallsford, "but I have walked far and lame, and I can see signs of an inn. I saw your lights and wondered whether you could give me shelter."

The man looked at him gravely. "God forbid that we should turn anyone from our doors," he said, "but I fear we shall be somewhat cheerless company for you. You come to a house of mourning."

"The better—if I do not intrude upon you," replied Rallsford, grimly. "I too, have cause for grief."

"Come in, sir, come in," said the man. He stood aside to permit his visitor to enter, and ushered him into a room which opened from the right of the passage.

Rallsford looked about him. The place was simply, but comfortably furnished. The large table in the centre was covered with crimson cloth, and a lamp standing upon it shed its soft radiance about the walls. Two large horsehair chairs flanked the fire. One of them had been pushed back, as though his host had risen from it.

Close beside the lamp sat a gentle, refined looking woman with scanty silver hair. She was knitting industriously, and the ceaseless clicking of her needles paused for a moment at his entrance, and then went on again. In that moment she had glanced up at him with the same air of half-fearful expectancy which he had observed in her husband. Then she glanced at her husband. Then she glanced at him again, and then went on again.

With that conviction a part of his life seemed torn away. Vengeance was gone from him, and existence seemed utterly empty.

After all, what did it matter? Lillian was dead, and the lad who had struck her was dead also.

Let the dead bury their dead.

His business was with the living, whose salt he had eaten, who were clinging to such shreds of comfort as they could find.

Could he take it from them? He looked up with a set face to find their eyes upon him. Then he fled.

"Yes," he said slowly. "I know him. I saw him at the last. He died as a brave man should." — Manchester Chronicle.

"My dear," said her husband, "here is a stranger who has walked far and who asks our hospitality." He turned to Rallsford. "Let me introduce you to my wife, Mrs. Foster. I am Capt. Foster, at your service."

"My name is Rallsford," replied Arthur; "I must apologize for my intrusion but I really cannot go further tonight."

The woman put down her work and rose.

"We are glad to be of service to you," she said gently. "If you will excuse me, I will see that you have some food."

Her host indicated a chair, the woman left the room, and returned in a few moments with cold meat, bread and a jug of beer. She set these before him on the table. Rallsford was too hungry to make further apologies. He set to work upon the viands, and soon began to feel more satisfied. All the time he was busy with the meal, the elderly couple watched him in silence, the woman knitting nervously, the man, leaning back in his armchair, apparently lost in thought. The silence began to oppress Rallsford, and he spoke.

"I do not wish to be intrusive," he said, "but I imagined that when I came in that you had been expecting someone."

Husband and wife exchanged a quick glance. Then the man averted his eye and the woman dropped hers to her knitting.

"I am sorry if I said anything calculated to hurt you," said Rallsford, puzzled. "The fact is," he continued apologetically, "I fear I am not as tactful as I used to be. I have recently passed through great danger and a great sorrow and it has rendered me careless."

"A great danger and a great sorrow?" said the man, looking up slowly. "Yes," replied Rallsford. "I was shipwrecked."

His remark was received in dead silence. Looking up, he found that the couple were staring at him. Their faces, in the lamplight, were gray and pallid. Something in their expression knocked at his heart, and in that stillness he could hear the ticking of the clock.

The regular was the midnight train, which is due at 12:05, but which was behind time. The special was made up of an engine and one coach, in which was a party of about 65 members of Company A, of the Grays and Gouveneur Aod, and members of his staff. The governor escaped injury. They had been in attendance at a banquet given in their honor by Company F, of the same regiment, and were on their way home at the time of the accident.

The train left Waterbury at 12 o'clock, and as the regular train was then late, orders were given the special, it is understood, to run to Hull's Crossing, there take the siding and wait until the regular went by. The special, however, is said to have run beyond the point, and so met the regular at Platt's Mills.

When the engines crashed together,

and in that embrace rolled down the embankment, they carried down to death with them their crews. The three dead, one engineer and two firemen, were taken from the wreckage, their bodies bruised, torn and blackened by the fire from the wreck.

The tenders of the locomotives did not leave the rails, but were hurled backwards and into the coaches behind them.

In the case of the special the coach was badly wrecked, and almost all the occupants received some injury. The baggage car of the regular was tele-scoped.

Newhaven, Conn., March 2.—On the evidence presented to him today, Coroner Mix, has made a preliminary finding to the effect that Engineer Fisher, of the New Haven Grays' special train, in that he disobeyed orders, is responsible for the wreck on the Naugatuck branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad early today at Waterbury, when the special collided with a regular passenger train from New Haven, resulting in the death of three persons, the probable fatal injury of two national guardsmen and the injury of more than twenty other persons. The debris was cleared away this afternoon, and as no trace of Fisher's body was found the coroner has decided that he jumped from the cab and fled.

PROMINENT MONTREALER DEAD

Montreal, March 2.—Charles McLean, of the firm of McLean, Kennedy Co., steamship agents, died today after a short illness. He was a well known member of the board of trade about 60 years old.

MRS. EDY'S AFFAIRS

Legal Statement of Nature of Suit Recently Entered

Concord, N. H., March 2.—In Mrs. Eddy's case the position of the nominal plaintiff, sketched in legal phraseology, is declared to be as follows:

"Where a person is of weak mind and mentally incapacitated by disease, decrepitude or other infirmity, though not in such condition as to be adjudged a lunatic by the special tribunal provided by law for such purposes, a court of equity has jurisdiction to entertain an action brought by her next friend in her behalf, to set aside conveyances and protect her from the undue influences and frauds of others, and although she denies such incapacity, the court may, in such

case, let us take our comfort in that."

"He was such a handsome lad," she said, sobbing. "Did you know him, sir? His name was Foster—Cyril Foster. Perhaps you met him on the ship."

"No," said Rallsford slowly. "I do not know the name."

"Perhaps you knew him by sight?" she persisted. "There is a photograph there on the mantelpiece. Will you look at it?"

Rallsford turned in the direction indicated and took the photograph in his hand. He bent over it in order to permit the lamplight to illuminate its surface.

For a moment his heart stood still.

He knew the face, he recognized the sharp features and the long dark hair that hung across the forehead.

His fingers tightened on the frame and he kept his face ostensibly lowered, lest the black hatred which boiled within his heart should show itself on his face.

It was all coming back to him.

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His fingers



B. Williams & Co

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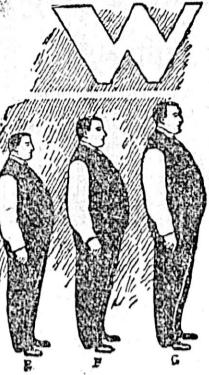
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TEMPERANCE RALLY PROVES A SUCCESS

Addresses Delivered by Dr. Ernest Hall and Others—Today's Meetings

The temperance rally held under the auspices of the down town mission last evening proved a great success. The weather was perfect for the street meeting, and nothing occurred to mar its success while later in the evening, the Old Grand theatre was well filled with an audience which listened with interest and enthusiasm to the speakers.

The Christian workers gathered at the theatre at 7:30 for the street meeting, and members of the local branch of the W. C. T. U. of the R. T. of T. and the L. O. G. T. took part. The workers returned to the theatre at 8:30 and the big indoor meeting was then commenced at once. The chief speaker was Dr. Ernest Hall, who in a simple and convincing way put before his hearers the evils caused by alcohol, and made a strong plea for government control of the liquor traffic. He brought the fact of science to his aid, and showed how it was recognized by doctors and surgeons all over the world that alcohol is not, as is generally supposed, a stimulant, but a paralyzing agent.

Rev. T. W. Gladstone, Rev. J. B. Morgan, the Venerable Archdeacon Phair and W. M. Gibson of Winnipeg also spoke. Besides mentioned there were on the platform, Rev. W. H. Gibson, Ald. Gleason, Mrs. Spofford, the provincial organizer of the W. C. T. U. in the chair, and many members of the local temperance organizations. The meeting was prolonged until a late hour and was intensely enjoyed by those present.

Today will mark the closing of the work of the down town mission and as befits the last effort of such an organization will be signalized by a splendid programme.

This afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium a special meeting for women will be held. The session will commence at 4 and promises to be most interesting. Mrs. (Capt.) Young of Winnipeg, will be the speaker of the afternoon and others will also be heard.

At the same time Mr. Major the well known Chinese missionary will address a meeting for men only in the Old Grand theatre.

The final closing of the mission will take place in the Old Grand theatre

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Ladysmith Wins Championship

Ladysmith, March 2.—In the great that struggle for the Association football championship of Vancouver Island, the home team upheld their reputation by defeating the Victoria United by the score of 2-0. The Victoria team, down in the history of Vancouver football, as one of the most exciting and closely contested games ever played. The Ladysmith team played with the slope in its favor during the first half. Both teams started off very cautiously until the home side opened up more fully. Some splendid play by both teams. Sanderson received the ball on the left and after a pretty sprint closed on Victoria's goal, passing at the right moment to McMillan, who shot. Sanderson scoring from rebound of Whyte. A few minutes later Morrison hand ed a second goal. Ladysmith continued to press till half time was called.

The second half was fiercely contested, and with the slope in their favor the Victoria made numerous desperate attacks, but owing to work of the back division they were unable to score. With the end of the game the home team played defensive and brought a man back from the forward line to assist in defending the goal. The defense was thus made impenetrable. The grand work of McMillan, O'Donnell and Hewlett, full backs, and Hatton and some good all playing the game as it should be played. The Victorians could not be forced. They played like demons, and Ladysmith were unable to find the visitors time after time, their work being magnificent. J. G. Brown's decisions were strict and impartial and no rough play was allowed. The attendance was the largest in the history of football in Ladysmith.

Fifth Regiment Defeated

In a friendly match at Work Point yesterday afternoon the Garrison defeated the Fifth Regiment by the score of 2-1. The Garrison scored a much better game than the volunteers.

The Garrison were stronger for the visitors time after time, their work being magnificent. J. G. Brown's decisions were strict and impartial and no rough play was allowed. The attendance was the largest in the history of football in Ladysmith.

At the same time Mr. Major the well known Chinese missionary will address a meeting for men only in the Old Grand theatre.

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RUGBY

Play a Draw

In a hard-fought match the Victoria and Nanaimo teams played a draw at Oak Bay yesterday, both scoring eight points. The game was very rugged, and on the whole it was a poor exhibition. At times some very good play was seen but it was very spasmodic. The Victoria players had decided the best of the game, but it was plainly shown they were completely at sea, regarding the rules, and in view of sea, regarding the rules, and in view of the conduct of several of the local players who appeared to be utterly devoid of any knowledge of the rules.

A very unpleasant incident occurred during the second half of the game, while the Victoria players were attempting to score. The Victoria player who caused the disturbance proved himself to be a very bad boy, and the referee, after consulting with the other players, declared the end of the game, when the score was even and both teams were trying hard to get an additional point. The referee gave a decision, which to any one who knows the game is perfectly right, but Mr. Dykes of the Nanaimo team, in his opinion, was one of the most unaccountably acts that has ever been witnessed on a football field in this city, and the Nanaimo player who caused the disturbance proved himself to be a very bad boy, and the referee, after consulting with the other players, declared the end of the game, when the score was even and both teams were trying hard to get an additional point. 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Has ordered that all fruit trees must be sprayed or destroyed. We have the spray that will save your trees. Put up in suitable packages for all sized orchards

Quarts	\$.35
Half gallon.....	60
Gallon	1.00

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Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American—rates \$2,
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Is the piano's other half—that rounds out the marvelous whole; so that with BOTH, the world's greatest music may be produced by YOU, without knowing a note or key.

The following is a letter from the celebrated composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana":

"The Angelus is a wonderful virtuoso-pianist and at the same time an excellent organist. Thanks to its marvelous means of expression, it can give the complicated pieces more life and soul than any other instrument of its kind is able to give."

"Bravo to the inventors!"

(Signed) PIETRO MASCAGNI.

Everybody who has seen and heard the Angelus expresses a like opinion of this wonderful instrument.

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SOLE AGENTS:
44 Government Street

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., March 2.

The pressure has increased over British Columbia and the north Pacific states. Showers have fallen on Vancouver Island, the lower mainland, and in Western Washington and Oregon, and there has been an increase in temperature along the American coast. In the Canadian Centre, the pressure is moderately high, the weather is generally fair and warmer.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	50	55
Vancouver	43	45
New Westminster	36	42
Vancouver	36	39
Douglas	32	35
Atlin	-22	20
Dawson	-28	-8
Calgary	12	36
Winnipeg	15	20
Portland	49	52
San Francisco	43	53

HOTEL ARRIVALS

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A. E. Williams, J. H. Hart, E. J. Mathews; Seattle; T. H. Birmingham, Toronto; J. Law; W. Weeks; Cowichan; J. T. Hyndham; J. T. Blawey; Jas. A. Ferguson, Vancouver; P. Deacon and M. Vernon; W. McNaughton; M. D. Monk, Nelson; A. Kaye; A. W. Scoular, R. Congrove, Vancouver; S. T. Stone, Kaslo; L. Buchanan, Kaslo; A. J. Colquhoun, Seattle; N. G. Rowercroft, Duncan.

The St. Francis

John Burris, Madlock, S. D.; M. Meagher and son, Seattle; M. Webster, Duncan; R. P. Thompson, S. S. Shera, Capt. O. Felchey; S. S. S.; Capt. H. A. Mellon, Vancouver; J. O'Neill, Seattle; Mrs. V. G. Adair, Miss O. Adair, Victoria.

The Balmoral

Dr. Lipsett, Pendleton; F. Chapman, H. T. Porter, Cobble Hill; R. L. Pocock, Alberni; A. S. Barton, wife and family, City; C. B. Sims, Dawson; M. G. Rowercroft, Duncan.

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New Goods at Lowest Store Prices Arrive Daily.

CLEARANCE TOMORROW OF "FISH NET" LACE CURTAINS

Dame Fashion Has Set the Lead. We Are Showing the Very Latest in

Ladies' Coats and Costumes for Spring Wear

We are safe in saying that the styles so far received are full of the beauty and distinctiveness of the season, being in many instances fashioned after New York, Paris and London models. Although our spring goods are by no means complete, the most fastidious will admit grace and elegance portrayed in every style exhibited. SEE SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY ON GOVERNMENT STREET.

A Few Descriptions Are Given Below:

LADIES' BOX COAT, 27 inches long, black and white overcheck, black velvet collar and velvet button trimmings, outside pockets. Special price..... \$11.50

LADIES' COAT, seven-eighths length, white and black check, bias back with stitched straps over shoulder, outside pockets, velvet collars and cuffs, black silk braid and buttons. Special price..... \$25.00

LADIES' ETON COSTUME, navy blue Panama cloth, coat trimmed with black silk braid and white pipings, black taffeta collar and cuffs, elbow sleeves, lined throughout with white taffeta, skirt with double panel front effect and numerous side pleats. Special price..... \$42.50

LADIES' ETON WALKING SUIT, black and white overcheck, coat trimmed with stitched straps of self and black braid, elbow sleeves with cuff, skirt. Special price..... \$27.50

LADIES' COAT, seven-eighths length, tweed mixture, fitted back with wide stitched straps, double breasted, green velvet collar and cuffs, sleeves and yoke lined. Special price..... \$25.00

LADIES' COSTUMES in grey and white overcheck, tight fitting hip coat, stitched seams, full sleeves with cuffs trimmed with black and white stitched silk, lined throughout with grey taffeta, 16-gored skirt with turned pleat at each gore. Special price..... \$37.50

NEW SPRING WAISTS

WE are almost daily receiving and showing WAISTS in the New and Fashionable Styles for Spring and Summer wear. It is very apparent that dainty lingerie effects will again take the popular lead. Materials are soft and beautiful, trimmings refined. The New Waists are tastefully made and completed. Visit DEPT. E., and see what special values early and fortunate purchasers can secure.

LADIES' FINE LAWN WAIST, with five rows of tucking on either side of front, two rows of wide embroidered insertion with narrow row of lace on either side, tucked back, three-quarter length sleeve. Price..... \$1.25

LADIES' FINE ALLOVER EMBROIDERED TUCKED WAIST, three-quarter length sleeves, finished with tucked cuff edged with Valenciennes lace. Price..... \$2.75

LADIES' LAWN WAIST, with square-cut neck, front made of fine pin tucks and insertion, six rows of pin tucking down back, elbow sleeve finished with white lace. Price..... \$1.75

LADIES' FINE LAWN BLOUSE, yoke made of fine pin tucks and insertion, lower part of blouse made of allover tucked embroidery, tucked cuff edged with Valenciennes lace, collar of same. Price..... \$2.00

LADIES' FINE MULL BLOUSE, transparent yoke of Valenciennes insertion, lower part of blouse made of fine embroidery and lace insertion, sleeve trimmed with ornaments of applique, lace cuff and tucked back. Price..... \$5.75

LADIES' FINE DOTTED SWISS BLOUSE, yoke trimmed with ornaments of applique and lace insertion, three-quarters sleeve finished with insertion, lace collar. Price..... \$5.00

The Newest and Daintiest in Cotton Muslins

Are Now Showing—Buy Your Stock Whilst Prices Are Low

Another rise is approaching—just come in and see what an attractive assortment "Our Special Buying" has collected; the qualities, too, at such prices are a great reflection, of which we are proud. Here are a few descriptions:

HOLLY BATISTE MUSLINS, in white grounds, colored and black spots and floral designs for summer blouses, special price per yard..... 20c

DOTTED SWISS MUSLIN, in floral and spot design, black with white spots, etc., special price, per yard..... 25c

DIMITY MUSLIN, white ground, fancy and floral designs, very suitable for little girls' dresses, etc., special price per yard..... 20c

IMITATION EYELET EMBROIDERED MUSLIN, white grounds and fancy figures, specially suitable for ladies' blouses, special price, per yard..... 25c

FANCY SILK TISSUE MUSLINS, a very fine lawn with silk finish, for evening and party dresses, special price per yard..... 35c

ORGANDIES, in white grounds, floral effects, special price, per yard..... 50c

Important Clearance Tomorrow of "Fish Net" Lace Curtains, in Some Instances, at Just Under 1/3 of Reg. Val.

PATTERN 1658—17 pairs only, extra good net and lacy pattern, regular value \$3.50. Tomorrow's sale..... \$1.95

PATTERN 1888—15 pairs only, extra heavy, medium mesh, regular value \$3.50. Tomorrow's sale..... \$1.95

PATTERN 1733—13 pairs only, fine patterns, extra rich design, regular value \$3.50. Tomorrow's sale..... \$1.95

PATTERN 1851—Six pairs only, wide mesh, large figured curtains, lace pattern borders, regular \$3.50. Tomorrow's sale..... \$1.95

PATTERN 1787—Six pairs only, very handsome design in handsone fish-net curtains, regular value \$2.90. Tomorrow's sale..... \$1.95

PATTERN 1788—Four pairs only, large Oriental pattern, heavy fish-net mesh, regular \$2.90. Tomorrow's sale..... \$1.95

PATTERN 1883—Four pairs only, fish-net heavy mesh, regular \$2.95. Tomorrow's sale..... \$1.95

PATTERN 1903—Five pairs only, extra good, Oriental pattern, regular value \$2.75. Tomorrow's sale..... \$1.95

The Stationery Department Has Received Several Cases of the Newest Books Recently Published

The Loves of Lady Arabella, by Seawell; The Spanish Dowry, by Dougall; Frank Brown, by Bullen; The Leader, by Dillon; Balance of Power, by Goodrich; Jewel Weed, by Winter; Lucy of the Stars, by Palmer; Silver Maple, by Keith; Kid McGhie, by Crockett; Late Tenant, by G. Gordon Holmes; Romance Island, by Zona Gale; G. Rezanov, by Gertrude Atherton; The Red Reaper, by Stewart; Corner House, by White (paper); Fortune Hunter, by Phillips; Diamond Ship, by Hutchison.

Pemberton; At the Court of Maharaja, by Tracy; The Spoilers, by Rex Beach; Secret of Toni, by Seawell; Made in His Image, by Thorne (paper); The Patriot, by Antonio Fogazzaro; Prisoners, by Mary Cholmondeley; The Lost Leader, by Oppenheim; Bob Hampton of Placer, by Zarrish; The Lone Furrow, by Fraser; Affairs of State, by Stevenson; Gabriel, by Dickson.

Now is the time to welcome the beautiful Spring and Summer to your homes with bright, smiling exteriors and interiors. See that your houses have a new garment at least once a year—especially now that the Great Store is on top for House Painting, Paper-Hanging and Decorating. Have the best at money-saving charges. Consulting us, free!

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Use telephone to Ladner.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to Ladner.

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1907.

In Society's Realm

On Tuesday evening at the Alexandra club rooms Capt. Clive Phillips Wolley delivered a lecture before the members of the Alexandra Literary Society entitled "What is a Novel?" The lecturer displayed that strong convincing personality that those who have read his books recognize and feel. Who has not been thrilled to a highly patriotic by that powerful epic "The Sea Queen Wakes?" In how many hearts has the Colonist's cry found an echo? Take, for an example—

Lambs call about the meadows, the rooks are on the plough,
The thrush is singing anthems, buds gem the apple bough;
The dreamy meadows nestle in streets of sunlit grey,
Whilst we're away from England, six thousand miles away.

And then again:

O, England, Songland, Springland! we wander whilst we live:
To broaden Britain's Empire, the best we have to give;
Surely they sleep the soundest in Mother's lap who lie; we have worked, our strength is ended: all call us home to die.

In his prose writings, in "The Kingsbury Cup," more strongly perhaps than in any other work does the Ego, the God behind the machine, shine out, whilst in "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," the spirit of the sportsman, and seeker of pastures new is easily discernible. How many of us have closed the pages of "The Broken Brigade" with a sigh and ache for some chum who served and fell in its tattered ranks? After an exhaustive summary on the history of the novel dating from its birth, the publishing of "The Dacameron" of Bozaccio, the speaker guided his hearers through its different stages of decadence for development down to the present day. A novel, the lecturer asserted, is a history, a mirror reflecting back the feelings, ideals, manners and customs, of the period in which it is published, a work that lives and is handed down to posterity as a replica, a reflex of the feminine taste of its age (for women are adjudged by publishers and those who cater to the literary appetite to be the most liberal consumers of their wares). If this impression be true it behoves the dames of the 20th century to make a large and goodly bonfire of such literature as "Pigs in Clover," "The Guarded Flame," and half a hundred other publications of a like nature not worthy of the bad printers' ink and indifferent paper bestowed upon them. At the conclusion of the lecture Mrs. L. W. Powell, president of the society, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Capt. Wolley, which was heartily endorsed by all present. Mrs. E. Hasell, the secretary of the society, suggested that at the next meeting of the members papers, or reviews, should be submitted by any one who might feel so inclined, on a certain list of novels, the names of which can be obtained if desired. The meeting then adjourned till the 12th of March. Among those who stormed the audience were the Bishop of Columbia, Mrs. C. E. Cooper, Mrs. Dresser, Mrs. King, Mrs. Audillo, McFieking, Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Hasell, Dr. E. Hasell, Mrs. Auckland, Miss Angus, Miss McGill, Mrs. Mohun, Mrs. T. Davies, Mrs. Williams, Miss G. McFarlane, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. R. Day, Mrs. H. Kent, Miss Gilmour, Mrs. J. Hunter and very many others.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. E. King gave a very delightful farewell party for her daughter, Miss Lida King, who is to be married on the 23rd of March to Mr. George Cobourne of Honolulu. Many old friends were present at the entertainment, which was more especially interesting from the fact that the bride-elect was born and has grown up in Victoria and will leave many loving friends behind her when she departs for her new home. The refreshment table was tastefully decorated with wreaths of smilax, orange ribbons, orange candle shades, and white hyacinths. A few of the many who called to bid Miss King God-speed on her journey were Miss E. Tilton, Miss Eliza Hanington, Miss I. Tuck, Mrs. Irving, Miss Beth Irving, Mrs. Norton, Miss G. Helmick, Miss E. Brown, Miss Nutall, Miss N. Dupont, Miss B. Gaudin, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Rome, Miss Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Miss Heyland, Miss P. Drake, Miss Aruckle, Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. MacBride, Mrs. R. B. Wilson, Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. Courtney, Miss Angus, Miss L. Angus, Miss Phyllis Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Payne, of Salt Spring island, are paying Victoria a short visit. They are at present at the Balmoral.

Mrs. Jules Willemar, of Comox, is the guest of Miss Annie Harvey at Stonyhurst, Belcher street.

Mrs. G. Simpson will hold her usual Monday classes on Thursday evening at the Victoria hall, Blanchard street.

Capt. J. E. Cox and Mr. Richard Hall have left for Ottawa on a business visit connected with harbor and cannery interests.

Mr. J. D. Graham has returned to the city from a trip through the western part of the United States.

Mrs. Rodderick Mackenzie and family left on Friday evening en route for England. During the absence of the family Mr. Mackenzie will live at Cherry bank.

On Wednesday afternoon the inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm received a very unexpected and pleasant surprise in the form of a handsome pair of marine glasses and a large jar of tobacco. The thoughtful donors of the gift were Mrs. Harris, proprietress of the Clarence hotel, and her guests. Mr. R. Borland made the presentation on behalf of the subscribers and Mr. J. McIntosh, manager of the home, responded on behalf of the recipients. Among the kindly givers were Mrs. Harris, Mr. A. D. Cooper, Mr. R. Borland, Mr. J. Greenhalgh, Mrs. C. Askill, Mr. S. G. Rus-

sel, Mrs. Mulholland, Mrs. E. J. Johnston, Mr. C. Harris and Miss Harris.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. E. G. Russel entertained at her residence on Oak bay avenue a few lady friends at a very cosy little luncheon party. The table was most daintily adorned with a silver centerpiece filled with yellow daffodils and their foliage, whilst smaller vases held masses of fragrant violets and snowdrops. A charming and novel effect was gained by purple violets and snowdrops being scattered in profusion on the soft damask, forming a carpet of fragrant blossoms. Those present were Mrs. Tye, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Mrs. Blackwood, and Miss Gibb.

Mr. W. R. Dockrell, of Chemainus, is a guest at the Drillard.

Mrs. Beauchamp Tye is spending a week in Vancouver.

Mrs. G. A. Fraser has left for Woodstock, Ontario, to pay her mother a short visit.

The King's Daughters will hold their annual entertainment on March 11, 12 and 13. It will take the form of a course of readings to be given by Miss Lilian Burns, of Vancouver, who is a brilliant elocutionist and reader. A most entertaining literary treat is anticipated.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Farabee Aruckle, a daughter of Mrs. T. Gore of this city and well-known in social circles, to Mr. Bernard Heisterman, of the old established firm of Messrs. Heisterman & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Libough entertained a few friends at a bridge and 500 party last week at their residence on Second street. A merry evening was enjoyed. At the conclusion a dainty supper was served, the table being adorned with carnations. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. North, Mr. D. Crawford, Mr. A. Garrison, Miss S. Gonnason, Miss G. Bishop, Miss N. Bishop.

The many friends of Lieut. George Ward will meet with interest of his recent promotion. He is now second-in-command of a fleet of torpedo-boats with headquarters at Devonport. Lieut. Ward is a son of Mr. W. C. Ward, for many years connected with the Bank of British Columbia, now Bank of Commerce.

Miss Esther Painter gave a novel little birthday party last Monday afternoon at the roller skating rink, Fort street. Skating was naturally the amusement of the afternoon and was greatly enjoyed by all who participated. At the close of the afternoon light refreshments and ice-cream were served. Some of those who were invited were: Miss Elsie Sparrow, Miss Telon Eaton, Miss E. McKay, Master Telen Harrison, Miss Phyllis Keene, Miss Dorothy Keene, Misses Madge and Lillian Holdre, Miss Freda Bassshawe, Master Robert Hobson, Miss Amy Flint, Miss Mary Elliott, Miss Maid McB. Smith, Miss Blanche McB. Smith, Miss O. Irving, Master B. Irving, Miss M. Rickaby, Miss Mona Rickaby, Miss J. Bone, Miss Flossie McKevelin, Miss Violette Moresby, Miss Marjorie Gregg, Miss Kathleen Macrae, Miss G. Macrae and many others.

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The influence of the directoire period upon dress is very marked upon our newest models of fashionable gowns. These picturesque directoire styles are very smart indeed if becomingly modified, and upon this subject of becoming modification too much cannot be said.

Most dressmakers consider the laughable result of directoire lines upon the modern figure. They do not modify these lines to accommodate the figure of the modern woman.

Look at the gait of the modern woman. It is rapid, energetic in movement, decisive in manner, usually with arms swinging and limbs moving in a jerky, more or less energetic and truly unsyphlike motion.

The modern woman, with her modern gait, is quite the most ridiculous looking object one can well imagine in a purely directoire costume, designed especially for women of slow, languorous movements, easy, flower-like grace of motion, and all those airs, the contrary of energetic or rapid, which characterized the bettes of the directoire.

The modern woman, springing along with arms a-swing, sprinting in the directoire gown, looks as sloopy and ill-gowned as her lovely model of a bygone period looked charming and graceful. Therefore, I say to all women who would wear this type of dress, make yourselves all over in gait, manner and appearance or else modify the gown.

It is easier to modify the gown. This is done by making the gown cling more to the figure at the waist and by giving the directoire character as much as possible by means of all sorts of so-called coats—with an ordinary skirt and high-waisted bodice, or with an empire corseted skirt or clinging lines.

The prettiest directoire costumes are built upon this idea, and also upon that of an overdrapery of brocaded or embroidered silk, satin or velvet, which completely changes the character of a very usual gown to one of the gay directoire period.

Where economy is a motive—and in good dressing it rarely is—this fashion of achieving the directoire effect has many good points. The overdrapery, when the fashion passes away or the gown is wanted for another purpose, can be removed and leave a pretty costume of different style.

Mr. Charles Bunting, bookkeeper at Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell's accompanied by Mrs. Bunting, has left to enjoy a few months' holiday in Southern California.

Mr. A. Harvey has returned to the city after a flying visit to Galliano. He is a guest at the Balmoral.

The many lovers of roller skating will be glad to know that the popular instructor, Mr. Sidney Hilliard, has resumed his duties at the rink.

On Tuesday afternoon at her charming residence, Oak Bay avenue, Mrs. T. S. Gore entertained a few of her friends at a very enjoyable five hundred party given in honor of Mrs. Stowe of Winslow and Mrs. Kline of Montana, sister of Mrs. Gordon Hunter. The tea table was prettily decorated with crimson possetings and ferns and the prizes were won as follows: First prize five hundred, a vase in antique shape by Mrs. Biggarstall Whiston; first prize, bridge, a handsome liqueur set by Mrs. Stowe; consolation prize, a pretty pin holder by Mrs. J. Irving. Among those present were Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. J. Raynor, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Heisterman, Mrs. Gordon Hunter, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. King, Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. Hirshman, Mrs. J. Irving, and Mrs. Smith (Vancouver).

Mrs. Lester will hold one of her popular snow dances on Tuesday, March 5, at the A. O. U. W. hall. Fancy dress will be worn by the guests, who are looking forward to a merry evening.

Miss Hannah Aaronson left for Seattle last week to attend the wedding of Miss Rebecca Isaacs of Seattle, and formerly of Victoria, to Mr. Oscar Aaron of San Francisco. Miss Isaacs

1802 there were two Italian opera seasons going on at the same time."

"About your real jubilee, Mr. Santley, what is the exact date of the celebration?"

"I don't think the exact date has yet been fixed. All I know is that it is to be held in April, probably in Victoria, whom I have known for many years, came to me one day and asked me if I would consent to a jubilee celebration. I gave my consent, and he then said I need not trouble my head any further about the matter. He would see to every thing."

"A rumor has got abroad, Mr. Santley that you intend to retire on the completion of your jubilee. Is there any truth in it?"

"Not the slightest."

"I can assure Manchester people that there is no reason why they should not hear you again."

"Yes, you can do that, and you can say that I won't retire if I die."

After the performance of "Elijah" above referred to, Mr. Santley was presented with a silver cigar box in token of the fiftieth year of his connection with the Halle Choir.

Sims Reeves and His Songs

The first musical lecture under the auspices of the Ladies' Lecture Society—previously the watch committee have refused to sanction such lectures on Sunday evenings—was delivered by the Theatre Royal, Leeds, on Sunday Jan. 20, by Mr. Charles Saunders, a well known violinist whose subject was "Sims Reeves and His Songs."

For fifty years said the lecturer, the life of Sims Reeves was one of lyrical wizardry, full of sentiment and poetry. He did not attain to fame with his songs until, in fact, when almost

at the end of his career he would rehearse with the utmost diligence ballads which had sung hundreds of times. It was in 1839, when he had just entered upon his 18th year, that Reeves became a famous singer, by taking part in "Guy Mannering." He subsequently

studied at Paris and Milan, eventually becoming, as Mr. Saunders said, "the greatest singer of the age."

"Come to the garden of your memory," sang the lecturer, "and let us sing the most beautiful songs Reeves ever sung, while for many years he practically monopolized a song which proved one of the most profitable to publishers ever issued—'My Pretty Jane.'

According to the lecturer, Reeves' success was due to "encore," Mr. Saunders' objection to "encore,"

never did himself justice in repetition of a song, for he had to give of his best the first time to ensure encore. Nevertheless, Reeves had a fault, and that was his desire to sing upon his own terms.

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Growth of Trans-Pacific Trade—The Market

By GORDON SMITH

ARTICAL III.

The immensity of the market beyond the Pacific is difficult to estimate—the potentialities are so vast. Also the extent of the market and development of resources as will find sale in the Orient in western Canada can scarce be imagined. Already the growth has been surprisingly great with the succeeding years. In China there are four hundred teeming millions. In Japan forty millions live close, in Korea swarms ten millions, in Malaya, Siberia, and the lands beyond the great wall are millions and millions more who will buy Canadian cereals as food, cotton goods from this continent for garments and a great many other things that can be produced in Canada. In the bustling market places where blockades of bullock carts, camel trains and mule caravans crowd amid huckster's booths spread in many serial outside great encircled city walls from where the north-eastern end of the willow palisade where the Great Wall of China meets the sea at Shantung to where one looks out on the roof of the world at Szechuan's bordering wall, from whence the Malayans divers seek pearls in the Celebes to where Burmese and Kowkay burrow in mud hovels at the Siberian Arctic, there is a market—a wondrously vast market that is developing each year with amazing quickness. Japan's trade grew 45 per cent in the last two years. China's showed an increase of 30 per cent in the last five years, that of the Straits Settlements showed big increases; in fact, the incoming of western education is influencing still quicker development. The rice eater is becoming a flour eater, and his demands for foreign products become larger and larger as his learning increases. Within the last two years the old style Chinese peep show has found strenuous opposition in the phonographs, of itinerant showmen and so runs the change throughout. There is a constant cry for what the tradesmen know throughout the Orient from Yokohama's eastern gate to the Gobi desert, as "foreign style goods."

As might be expected the bulk of the trade with the Orient is done by Great Britain, with the United States a close second, and Germany third in line. Canada, though, should have a greater place in this trade, for the opportunity belongs to the Dominion. The speed of the steamers from Canada is greater than that of those running from United States ports and the distance to be covered is shorter. So far Canada excels competitors only in the carrying of the silk trade, which pays several hundreds of thousands of dollars to the C. P. R. yearly in freights, express rates being paid.

What Japan buys and sells is perhaps best illustrated in a return issued by the Japanese commercial bureau at Tokio in 1905 showing the trade returns for the first six months of that year. The following is a table showing the value of some of the principal articles imported into Japan during the first six months of 1905, compared with the same period of the previous year, with the same amounts of increases or decrease.

EXPORTS		
I.—Manufactured Goods	1905.	1904.
Silk tissues, habutree	32,768,325	28,057,980
Silk tissues, kaki	5,622,638	6,145,203
Cotton tissues	15,615,062	11,492,081
Towels, turkish, honeycomb	2,109,057	1,608,057
Mats and mattings for floor	10,915,905	10,594,762
Porcelain and earthenware	5,820,396	5,086,987
Laquered ware	7,938,389	5,321,314
Umbrella, European style	3,792,412	1,582,708
Cigarettes	1,773,419	3,002,133
Others	46,111,324	31,690,394
Totals	132,763,622	105,036,726

Increase of Yen 4,710,545 in silk tissues and Yen 4,122,978, and Yen 2,614,045 in porcelain and earthenware are noted, and the only decreases shown are in kaki silk tissues and cigarettes.

II.—Partially Manufactured Goods

Silk, raw

Nishl, Noshi and Ki-

biso

Cotton yarns

Straw-plats

Tea

All other

Totals

First 6 mos., 1905.

Articles—

Cotton, raw manufactured

Woolen and worsted cloths, including mixed with cotton

Blankets

Leather, sole and other

Flour

Oil cake

Beans, peas and pulse

Rice

Machinery

Iron and steel, n. c. s.

Coal

Articles—

Cotton, raw manufactured

Woolen and worsted cloths, including mixed with cotton

Blankets

Leather, sole and other

Flour

Oil cake

Beans, peas and pulse

Rice

All other

Totals

First 6 mos., 1905.

Articles—

Silk, raw

Silk, Noshi and Ki-

biso

Cotton, raw

Wool

Cotton, manufactured

Copper, coarse and refined

Matches and matting

Porcelain and earthenware

Beer

Sake

Coal

Articles—

Silk, raw

Wool

Cotton, raw manufactured

Woolen and worsted cloths, including mixed with cotton

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Silk, raw

Wool

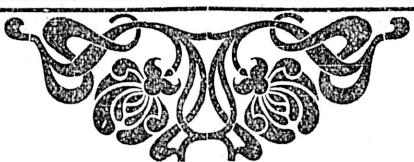
Cotton, raw manufactured

Woolen and worsted cloths, including mixed with cotton

Blankets

Leather, sole and other

Victoria Residential Property



That Beautiful Property Lying Between the Cadboro Bay Road
and the Sea, Part of the

UPLANDS FARM

Has been acquired by J. H. Oldfield and W. H. Gardner, of Winnipeg
from the Hudson's Bay Company, and is being surveyed and artistically
subdivided with a view to making the Property

AN IDEAL RESIDENCE ONE

And Thoroughly in Accordance With the Situation

THE numerous oak trees and hills give the property a very park-like
appearance, and charming views are to be had from all portions
of the land.

As Victoria is admittedly one of the "Beauty Spots" of the world
rarely equalled for climate and scenery, it is the intention of owners of
this property to lay out the grounds in such a way that the property
shall be an attraction, and the Residential Sites unsurpassed.

For Further Information Apply to

ANDREW WRIGHT, ST. CHARLES STREET OR
OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

DUTIES OF TODAY

When we speak of the duties of today, we do not mean the duties of this particular twenty-four hours, but rather the daily duties that evolve upon us. Most of us would like to do great things. Once there was a very wise teacher. We may not all agree as to his nature; we may not all accept everything that is told about him, but we are all in accord as to the wisdom of his teachings. He preached; He taught; He conversed; He denounced; but we never find Him counselling people to attempt great things. He did not seem to think there were any great things, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that He seemed to regard all things as equally great. He gave a rule of conduct, which is well enough known to us all; Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you. The greatest of Chinese teachers propounded as the rule of life something not very different from this, only he expressed the idea negatively. He said: Do not unto others what you would not that others should do unto you. If you examine the teachings of Buddha, you will find something very much like these rules, and Zoroaster taught the ancient Persians the same thing. Among the interesting things unearthed from the ruins of the oldest cities, are tablets containing a similar rule of conduct. So we see that all great teachers in all ages have confined themselves to recommending simple things as the rule of life. Worldly wisdom teaches otherwise. It inculcates the idea that we should go on working for ourselves, sowing the seed of selfishness, from which periodically mankind reaps a harvest of devastation and death. During the process, men come to the front with great schemes for reform. It is ever so much easier to solve in your mind the problem of the unemployed, a thousand miles away, for example, than it is to look after your next door neighbor a little. It is deemed more honorable to try fruitlessly to abate some tremendous evil than to prevent the occurrence of a minor one. Yet as a matter of fact all great evils are only made upon a collection of small evils. A submerged tenth in a great city is only made up of a certain number of individuals; it has no existence apart from the individuals composing it. Drunkenness is an appalling evil, destroying happiness and human lives; but it is not an institution. It is simply a bad practice indulged in by individuals. If we could reform the individuals, we would get rid of the practice and all the degradation that follows in its train. In short, there is no such thing as a great reform, but at the most only the application of certain beneficent principles to a great number of individuals. Many a young man asks: What great thing can I do? He probably does not ask it aloud, but it is a question which at one time or another arises in the mind of nearly every youth. There is only one proper answer, although very many of us live scores of years without knowing it. This is the answer: Do the thing that lies next to your hand as well as you can. Suppose we all did that, would there be any great questions to solve? There certainly would not. Every evil, social and political, would vanish under such conditions as a summer fog before the rising sun. Do the little things of life well, and there will be no great things to be done.

POETRY

What is poetry? The dictionary definitions do not afford any help towards an answer. Every body will admit that "Paradise Lost" is poetry; but how about "Mandalay"? The gulf between:

Here at last
We shall be free; the Almighty hath not
built.
Here for his envy, will not drive us hence;
Here we may reign secure; and in my
choice
Better to reign in hell than serve in
heaven.

and

Ship me somewhere east of Suez, where
the best is like the worst;
Where there aren't no Ten Commandments and a man can raise a thistledown at a word he'll, an' it's
there he would be fit to be.
The old Moumeh Pagoda, looking lazy
at the sea."

Is a very long one, yet both selections are from what is called poetry. It is clearly next to impossible to invent a definition which will cover both these extracts and all the infinite variety of metrical composition that lies between them. One definition of poetry given by a lady, to whom the Colonist propounded the above question, was that poetry was an attempt to convey in words the unutterable emotions of the soul. That is a definition which fits such verses as those of Tennyson, beginning:

Break, break, break
On the cold grey stones, O sea.

You can prove the truth of the definition in this case by an experiment. Go out along to one of the rocky headlands, which overlook the Strait, and gaze out over the water, letting your mind run free from all business matters. You will find, if you have had much experience in life, that there will come to you something suggested, although of course not accurately described, as a longing "for the tender grace of a day that is dead." There is no doubt that this gem from Tennyson's immortal pen is poetry of the highest order. It fits the definition of one critic, who said that poetry "was a species of writing that was like a sponge—not much in itself, but capable of absorbing much." Julia Ward

length one of them stopped in his walk and turning to his friend said: "Let us resolve that henceforth we will permit no day to pass without our making some one the happier because we live." If the names were mentioned every Colonist reader would recognize one of them, for he is known by Canadians and Englishmen very well; the name of the other would not be recognized by so many people, but he has also made his mark in the world. Here were two men, the one burdened with public cares, the other weighted with great business responsibilities, who resolved upon a line of action, which if it could be followed by every one, would completely revolutionize society. Some little thing done to make the path of some one else through life easier; some little thing done to make one, who thinks that he or she is outside the pale of sympathy, feel that there is such a thing as human brotherhood; some kindly spoken word—if we all would see to it that no day passed without our doing the best we could in these lines, most of the greatest problems that vex society would soon be solved.

Let us take as an illustration the laxity of people about attending church service. Many of those who do not attend, remain away because no one seems to care whether they go or not; others because they regard the church as a sort of religious club, admission to which is barred if the applicant does not dress well; others remain away because they do not feel that they have anything in common with those who attend. There are in Victoria scores of young men, who hardly know what a religious service is like. They will talk to you about "church people" as though they were a race apart, like the Chinese, people who must be tolerated because they are in the country, but whom we could get along very well without. These statements, good friends of the cloth, are absolutely true. You do not get anywhere near such people. Your appeals fall flat upon their ears. You pray the Lord to send them to church, but do you ever go out and ask them yourself to come? Some of you do, and such know that a word of invitation spoken, man to man, is worth an hour's exhortation from the pulpit to people who are not in church, or any number of prayers not followed up by action. We tell our clerical friends that there is a great work in Victoria lying close to their hands that is shamefully neglected, and the result is that hundreds of fine young fellows are growing up to look upon the church as something well enough for women, children and old men, but as no place for those who are full of life and ambition. What are you going to do about it? Your anathemas will not influence them. Your Sunday laws will not control them. But if you will let the humanity, which you possess in common with them, speak for you to them, if you would make them feel that religion has not placed a great gulf between you and them, if you would extend to them a little genuine sympathy instead of a pitying superiority, your churches would be filled, once on Sunday at least, with the youth of the community. Here is work close at hand for you to do. How long shall it remain undone? We repeat that some of you are doing what you can, but all are not.

POETRY

What is poetry? The dictionary definitions do not afford any help towards an answer. Every body will admit that "Paradise Lost" is poetry; but how about "Mandalay"? The gulf between:

Here at last
We shall be free; the Almighty hath not
built.
Here for his envy, will not drive us hence;
Here we may reign secure; and in my
choice
Better to reign in hell than serve in
heaven.

and

Ship me somewhere east of Suez, where
the best is like the worst;
Where there aren't no Ten Commandments and a man can raise a thistledown at a word he'll, an' it's
there he would be fit to be.
The old Moumeh Pagoda, looking lazy
at the sea."

Is a very long one, yet both selections are from what is called poetry. It is clearly next to impossible to invent a definition which will cover both these extracts and all the infinite variety of metrical composition that lies between them. One definition of poetry given by a lady, to whom the Colonist propounded the above question, was that poetry was an attempt to convey in words the unutterable emotions of the soul. That is a definition which fits such verses as those of Tennyson, beginning:

Break, break, break
On the cold grey stones, O sea.

You can prove the truth of the definition in this case by an experiment. Go out along to one of the rocky headlands, which overlook the Strait, and gaze out over the water, letting your mind run free from all business matters. You will find, if you have had much experience in life, that there will

come to you something suggested, although of course not accurately described, as a longing "for the tender grace of a day that is dead." There is no doubt that this gem from Tennyson's immortal pen is poetry of the highest order. It fits the definition of one critic, who said that poetry "was a species of writing that was like a sponge—not much in itself, but capable of absorbing much." Julia Ward

Howe's famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic" is undoubtedly poetry. She had come from the camps of the Army of the Potomac, where she had seen with her own eyes the peril in which the nation stood; but she saw more than that, and she told of it in words that will live forever. She said:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.

With poetic vision she saw a nation redeemed from the blight of slavery. Her poem was worth a hundred thousand men to the North. No one will deny that Rouget de Lisle gave the world a great poem, when he wrote that marvelous "chant de guerre" beginning:

Allons, enfants de la patrie,
and whose grand refrain has been the keynote of many a march to freedom. If we are to measure poems by their influence, "La Marseillaise" is one of the greatest ever written. What shall we say of "Lalla Rookh," which so few people read nowadays? It is a romance in metre, which would be interesting enough if told in vigorous prose. In the stories, which Feramor tells the Princess there are many gems, which meet every requirement of poetry, notably in "Paradise and the Peril," but much of the work is simply story-telling, only it is told metrically. To suggest that "Marmon" can scarcely be called poetry, would perhaps raise a great deal of indignation among the sons of Scotia, so we hasten to add that Burns wrote poetry always, though some of it may not be just what we think quite proper in these hypercritical days. Is "Cassandra" poetry? and if so, why not "Mary had a little lamb"? They call Walt Whitman and his imitators poets, but their work is wholly wanting in rhyme, rhythm, or those qualities which mark such productions as the little Tennysonian poem first referred to. To be a poet of the Whitman school, all that seems to be necessary is to write a lot of stuff of an unusual character—if it is a little coarse and a good deal obscure, so much the better, and then chop it up in lengths, which you think will look most startling when printed. Some productions, which are classed as poems, cannot be definitely placed in any category, because no living being knows quite what they are about. This sort of "poetry" is quite popular with magazine editors, who get out publications for the delight of immature maidens, but their work is wholly wanting in rhyme, rhythm, or those qualities which mark such productions as the little Tennysonian poem first referred to. To be a poet of the Whitman school, all that seems to be necessary is to write a lot of stuff of an unusual character—if it is a little coarse and a good deal obscure, so much the better, and then chop it up in lengths, which you think will look most startling when printed. Some productions, which are classed as poems, cannot be definitely placed in any category, because no living being knows quite what they are about. This sort of "poetry" is quite popular with magazine editors, who get out publications for the delight of immature maidens,

time much that expresses thoughts on the highest of all subjects, with a clearness and power that could not be accomplished otherwise.

We will have to leave our readers to define for themselves what is and what is not poetry. Of—verses the number is innumerable, and he must be difficult enough to please, who cannot find among them something that tells his ideal of what poetry ought to be. There is no court of appeal from the decision of a man's own taste on this subject.

THE PROMISE TO JACOB

Like many a man before him and many after him, the Patriarch Jacob left his father's house one day and went out to seek a wife. On his journey he was overtaken by night, and in his sleep he had a dream. Not unnaturally it had some bearing upon the object of his journey, and in view of the fact that he knew of what his father and grandfather had claimed were promises of the Deity to them, and as he must have been in some doubt as to the validity of the blessing, which he had secured from his father by ways that cannot be commanded, his dream took the form of a vision of the future of the family, which he expected to be found by his forthcoming marriage. Whence came the vision, and of what authority such things are, have no bearing upon what we are going to say. We propose to accept the explanation that Jacob had a prophetic dream, and we frankly add that we do not see any objection to such an explanation. During this dream, a promise was made to him, which has been very much misread. These are the words of it: "And thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the west, and to the east, and to the north, and to the south, and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." A great many people read the latter part of this promise as referring to the coming of Christ, but that seems a forced construction of the language. The promise relates not to the coming of an individual or to some specific event, but to the history of a race. The descendants of Jacob were to be exceedingly numerous; they were to be scattered in all parts of the earth, and wherever they went they should carry a blessing with them. Sometimes these Old Testament stories are more readily understood, if we express them in other words, using phrases around which there is no halo of sanctity or mist of theological interpretation. Thus expressed, the promise is about as follows: "Your descendants will be numbered by millions; they will emigrate to every quarter of the globe, and to whatever places they go, they will carry with them institutions that will promote the welfare and happiness of mankind." Has this promise been kept? Is there a race today, which is extending into the remotest recesses of the earth's surface, bearing with it such institutions? If there is, then we have prima facie evidence that the promise of Jacob is being fulfilled.

It is hopeless to define poetry. The Encyclopedia Britannica says: "We shall hardly make out definition of poetry, considered as an imitative art, too extended if we say that it is a speaking art of which the business is to represent by means of verbal signs arranged with musical regularity everything for which verbal signs have been invented." The person who wrote that definition must, after he read it, have been in the same frame of mind as the artist in the above story was as to the possibility of his having depicted a wheelbarrow. We shall not attempt to give a definition, but we may say that poetry appears to depend for its effect upon its kinship to music. The swing of the syllables seems to hypnotize us in a way, and we feel the influence even if we do not understand the words. Said a very little boy to whom some of the greatest English poetry was being read: "Read some more; I like the way it goes." When asked, he admitted that he did not understand a word of it. He only liked to hear it go. In this incident is to be found the secret of the potency of hexameters. They move along with the strength of a marching column of full-armed troops, with the band playing. Your intellect and your soul fall into step, and the poet can lead you almost where he will. As an example take the beginning from the prelude to Evangeline:

This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight
Stand, like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic.
Bareheaded, like harpers, bear, with beards that rest on their bosoms.
Loud from the rocky caverns, the deep-voiced neighboring ocean
Speaks, and in answers disconsolate answers the wall of the forest.

While we do not appear to have any great poets today, the daily output of verse is very great, and much of it is very excellent. From Sunday to Sunday we print on this page some of the more representative specimens that come under our notice. The effort is not always to select the best, but to endeavor to choose those which show fairly accurately the drift of thought people who remained at home. Such as expressed in current verse. There was the colonizing policy of those days. It was the only way in which is akin to the gift of prophecy. A recent writer has pointed out that the country could be permanently occupied of more than one problem in pied by its conquerors. The descendants of this mixture of races became afterwards known as Samaritans, and applied. Among hymns there is much as we all know, the Jews had no exorcable doggerel, but at the same dealings with them. They were as

separate races. The captives were settled in Mesopotamia and Media. These people constituted what are known as the lost tribes of Israel. About a century and a half after the northern kingdom was overthrown by the Assyrians, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, conquered the southern kingdom and many of the Jews were carried to that city. The history of the southern kingdom has been preserved with as much accuracy as that of any other nation, and the modern Jews are the descendants of the people who constituted it. But where have the others gone? How many of them there were there is no means of knowing accurately, but the northern kingdom contained the greater number of the descendants of Israel.

A century after they had been carried away captive, they appear to have been living as a separate people in the land to which they had been taken, and when we remember that the Samaritans and the Jews refused to assimilate for over seven centuries, there is no need of any violent presumption upon which to base the theory that those who were carried to Assyria maintained their individuality as a race. Neither is there anything to be gained by telling them that the Samaritans and the Jews refused to assimilate for over seven centuries, there is no need of any violent presumption upon which to base the theory that those who were carried to Assyria maintained their individuality as a race. Neither is there anything to be gained by telling them that the Samaritans and the Jews refused to assimilate for over seven centuries, there is no need of any violent presumption upon which to base the theory that those who were carried to Assyria maintained their individuality as a race.

It is not our intention to present the arguments of the Anglo-Israelites, which are very interesting and specious, if not convincing; all we wish to do is to direct attention to some admitted historical facts, and show that there is a problem of a lost race, which has never been, and apparently cannot be, explained away. In this connection we have the promise to Jacob, which has certainly not been fulfilled by the people, whom we call Jews.

The Bible Leads All Other Books

What is the best selling book of the year? The Bible. What has been the best selling book every year since the invention of printing? The Bible. If a novel sells up to a hundred thousand copies in its year, it makes a fortune for its author, and its popularity is considered marvelous, but compared with the sale of Bibles, the novels make a very sorry showing. Last year the British and Foreign Bible Society sold 6,000,000 Bibles, and the American Bible Society nearly 2,500,000. These figures are simply amazing, when one reflects upon the age of the book, and that the ordinary book-buying public must have been supplied with Bibles since childhood. Nevertheless, people continue to buy them, because the Bible is the one book that becomes literally worn out, and is also the one book that, figuratively speaking, never wears out.

The Old Faith Stands.

It makes no difference what is the smart cult of the day, the Bible is sold, and has been sold in increasing numbers ever since it was first printed. The sales are increasing at the rate of from 5 per cent to 10 per cent a year, and as William E. Curtis says in the Chicago Record-Herald, it does not look as though the present generation was rejecting the faith of its fathers. Almost every civilized country is printing Bibles, and there is no country in the world where the Good Book is not circulated. Judged by the standard of Bible printing, no country can compare with Great Britain. That nation prints more than the rest of the world combined, and together with the United States prints and circulates 90 per cent of the world's Bibles. It is a remarkable achievement, considering the size of the population of the world, that Bibles have been printed in every country in the world, and that the entire population of the world has been supplied with Bibles since childhood. Nevertheless, people continue to buy them, because the Bible is the one book that becomes literally worn out, and is also the one book that, figuratively speaking, never wears out.

The World's Bibles.

The following table gives the number of Bibles issued by the different Bible societies throughout the world, but as some of the figures are for 1905, and one or two for 1904, it is probable the total fall considerably short of the number printed last year:

American Bible Society	2,236,755
National Society of Scotland	5,077,452
International Bible Society	1,393,200
Trinitarian Bible Society	89,157
Bible Society of France	34,475
Protestant Society of Paris	8,424
Baden Bible Society (Germany)	12,160
Bavarian Bible Society	14,352
Anglican Society, Edinburgh	12,160
British Institution of Halle	37,755
Colmar Bible Society	1,211
Hanover Bible Society	6,634
Mecklenburg-Schwerin Bible Society	3,194
Prussian Bible Society	4,848
Saxony Society	44,003
Sileswig-Holstein Bible Society	4,168
Wurtemberg Bible Institution	298,717
Netherlands Bible Society	33,974
Swedish-German Bible Society	2,424
Finnish Bible Society	43,065
Danish Bible Society	10,000
Gothenburg Bible Society	39,789
Norwegian Bible Society	13,160
Oxford Bible Society (Sweden)	30,278
British Bible Society (Switzerland)	1,000,000
James Potts & Co.	250,000
Thomas Nelson & Sons	50,000
A. J. Holman	50,000
J. C. Whiston & Co.	50,000
Miscellaneous	250,000
Total copies	12,667,153

Translating the Bible.

The whole or a part of the Bible has been translated in 467 different languages and dialects, of which 443 translations are now in circulation. The great majority of these translations have been made by missionaries who have had to spend years, or in many cases a lifetime, in the work of learning the language into

Matters of Interest to Women

Tailored Suits for Spring



Over the Teacups

ridiculous is most keen. She portrays life's tragedies, but not one of its comedies escapes her. Her smile, her laughter, they are ever ready to break out. They cannot be suppressed. She feels the mirthfulness of the world and that makes her only more keenly alive to its sorrows."

Tiaras and collars of precious stones are among the most important accessories to the evening toilet of the smart woman and nowhere are more beautiful specimens to be seen than at the courts held at Buckingham palace. Queen Alexandra's most lovely diadem has narrow bars thickly studded with diamonds, and the Duchess of Connaught, who has a penchant for pearl, wears low Greek crown studded with pearls, and a magnificent collar set with pearl pendants. Some of the diadems worn at the court of England are wonderfully varied as to shapes and sizes, one, owned by a well-known peeress, being an exact copy of the circlet worn by the Diana at Versailles, and another smart matron wears a low band decorated with drop pearls. The great rogue is far from diadems, as they give women more opportunity to dress their hair becomingly, and the jeweler's craft is never so well set off as by an artistically thara on an artistically coiffured head.

The Czarina has a shawl which she values exceedingly. It was sent to her by the ladies of Orenburg, a town in southeastern Russia, inclosed in a very small wooden box. The box has silver hooks and hinges and is ornamented on the outside with beautiful designs on a ground of blue enamel. The shawl which it contains is ten yards square and exquisitely fine.

Miss Dorothy Muir-Mackenzie, of England, who in March next will wed the famous pianist, Mark Hambourg, is the daughter of Sir Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, the clerk to the crown in chancery. He is the only man who is not taken unaware by a general election. It is Sir Kenneth who sends out all the writs and when the election is over, receives and stores twenty-five tons of voting papers recording the votes of the electorate of the entire nation.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any girl who has ever tried to get into a gown of her great grandmother's that the modern woman is really bigger than her feminine ancestors. A party of women were being entertained at afternoon tea the other day by an artist who has a large collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century costumes. One of the girls present said she would like to try on a certain gown and soon all the guests were slipping into the quaint old finery. But with only one exception—and she was a slim little thing of 16—no one could induce her ancient gown to meet on her and frocks that were meant to have trains were ankle high on their wearers. The artist laughingly admitted that not one of his modes could wear them.

The famous French comedian, Monsieur Coquelin, repudiates the assertion that women are lacking in a sense of humor. He says: "It is woman's appreciation of humor that makes her so companionable; her delicacy and exquisite tact that keep her from thrusting it before your face. But just because she conceals it, men make the mistake of thinking it is not there. Perhaps I could not cite a better example that women have given the sense of humor than by pointing to Mme Bernhardt. She is full of it. She sees the lightest fling; there is no bit too subtle for her to seize. And then how she enjoys it! Her sense of the

The Woman at Home

Cranberries can be made very palatable with much less sugar by mixing them with about half their bulk of apples. Rub both cranberries and apples through a colander.

To remedy white spots on the dining table have three cloths and three saucers containing one kerosene, one alcohol and one sweet oil; apply kerosene first of all. If kerosene or raw linseed oil is applied as soon as the spot is first made, it will often remove it at once.

A silk parasol can be preserved from creasing and cracking by keeping the ribs if, while the parasol is held partly open in the hand, the inner part inside the ribs is stuffed full of crumpled tissue paper. The parasol should die to be suspended from a hook in the centre of a closet and paper laid over the outside to collect the dust. This treatment has preserved a delicate parasol for years in a perfect condition.

A teaspoonful of liquid ammonia in a warm sudsy is a great brightener of silver and glass ware. It gives glass a very brilliant polish. When washing the silver use a small brush where the silver is polished. Rinse in hot water and dry quickly and thoroughly. If silverware is kept bright in this way it will not need the usual weekly or monthly polishing with whiting or other brightening agent.

Acetic acid, applied properly and persistently, will remove the most tenacious of warts. This is the proper way: Take the clean end of a dead match or any small piece of wood and dip it in the acid. On removing it there will be found about a drop clinging. Apply, or rather allow, this to drop on the wart, which, being porous, will soon absorb it. Do this every day to each wart, being careful to have the hand or any part held perfectly still. You will be surprised to see how soon the ugly things will disappear.

To Make a Couch Rug.

A strikingly handsome couch rug may be made from red denim in wide stripes, the light and dark sides being used alternately. The stripes may be embroidered in heavy mercerized gold. The design may be patterned from a Bagdad rug.

How to Sponge Cloth.

Lay cloth to be sponged on a table, being sure that it is perfectly smooth. Cover all over with a muslin cloth wrung from hot water.

Roll on a stick carefully, allowing no folds in either the goods or the muslin.

Lay away for one hour; press on wrong side with hot iron on a perfectly smooth ironing board.

The New Linen Collars.

The fad of the embroidered linen collar and lingerie cravat has caused a demand for jeweled pins in rather large horseshoe, crescent and circle shapes, as these hold them closely together, yet will not interfere with a soft bow. Sets of dainty straight collar pins are also increasingly popular, and two are worn to hold the collar fronts when a lingerie cravat without a bow is slipped up under the collar. Some of the new collars have little buttonholes worked in the turn-down part, and link collar buttons are passed through this, holding the collar in place without pins. A stud matching the link buttons goes with the set.

Lace Robes.

Some of the new lace robes are marvelous effects in design and quality. Superb princess designs entirely in real cluny are something to enthuse over. For those who cannot afford such extravagance are the imitation lace robes. Some of these come in the all-over lace effects, while others are of net foundation, with appliqués and insertions of lace, frequently of different qualities, as the contrast heightens the effect. Some of the shops are reducing the price of these, and it is well worth while availing oneself of the opportunity. A lace robe can be utilized in many different ways highly satisfactory to the owner. With different colored slips and accessories several smart changes can be indulged in.

The New Pongees.

The first showings include Pongees and Rajahs in every leading color. Not only do all indications point to a prominent place for these silks, but the probabilities are that everything of that character and weave will have great vogue. A novelty is a silk slightly suggesting the Rajah and Pongee weaves, yet entirely new. It is called Mirage, and is a two-layered mixture, giving a dark back and a much lighter surface, over which are shaded hints of the darkest color. The surface has a very high lustre, and a slightly rough or wrinkled texture, though this roughness is hardly perceptible to the touch.

Character Pictured in the Face.

The face pictures the emotions which rule one, and where love and kindness abides, a sweetness pervades the face that can never be taken for anything else. Envy distorts the mouth, malice and cunning leaves their marks on the eyes, while greediness, selfishness and vanity is easily read on the face.

The woman who would be lovely to look upon adores all ill feelings, meanness and vices, knowing that they will certainly show themselves in her face and make it a human blotter of so much that is disagreeable.

Household Receipts

Broiled Mushrooms

Wash and strip off the skins. If large cut each in half; if small, leave them whole. Lay upon a buttered broiler, and cook over a clear fire, turning at the end of three minutes to broil the other side. Have arranged on a hot-water dish rounds of thin bread, delicately toasted. Butter, sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper; lay a mushroom on each and serve.

Grilled Mushrooms

Yash and peel, cutting off the stems. Lay all in a platter and cover with melted butter, with which you have mixed the juice of half a lemon.

Leave the mushrooms in this for fifteen minutes before transferring them to a buttered broiler. Brown lightly on both sides. Lay upon buttered toast (cut very thin), cover, and keep hot while you broil the stems, and when they are done garnish the dish with them.

Baked Mushrooms

Peel and cut off the stems. Put a layer of the mushrooms in the bottom of a well-buttered baked dish, the gills downward. Pour upon them a few spoonfuls of melted butter, mixed with a little lemon juice, salt and pepper. Next, put in a layer of the stems and treat in the same way. Cover with mushrooms and set in a brisk oven, fit on a close top and bake, covered, for ten minutes; remove the top, pour hot butter over the mushrooms; leave in the oven for ten minutes more and serve.

Creamed Mushrooms

Peel, scraping the stems, without cutting them off. Turn into a saucepan, cover deep with hot water, slightly salted, and simmer for ten minutes. Meanwhile, heat in another vessel a cupful of milk, adding a tiny pinch of soda; rub a heaping tablespoonful of flour into a heaping tablespoonful of butter; stir into the milk and bring to a boil, stirring all the while. Drain the salted water from the mushrooms, season with pepper and add the hot, thickened milk. Set the saucepan in a pan of boiling water over the fire for five minutes and turn the contents into a heated dish.

Mushrooms and Lobster

To two cup pickled lobster meat allow half a pound of mushrooms. Peel, skin them, and cut into dice of uniform size. Heat two tablespoonsfuls of butter in a saucepan, and stir into it one of flour. With a silver fork and mix the lobster and mushrooms together, add to the hot "roux"; set over the fire and simmer for five minutes; take from the range, add half a cupful of cream, which has been scalded (with a bit of soda). Now re-

turn to the fire, setting the saucepan in an outer boiler of hot water. Simmer for three minutes more; stir in a glass of sherry and serve.

Mushrooms Stewed With Oysters

Select twenty-five fine oysters; drain off the liquor and dry them between two towels. Put two tablespoonsfuls of butter into a saucepan, and when it hisses add the oysters and stir until they "ruffle" and are smoking hot. In another vessel heat the oyster liquor; season with salt and pepper. Turn into this a cupful of milk heated and thickened with a tablespoonful of flour wet up with cold milk. Heat these together for three minutes. Have ready a cupful of mushrooms, peeled and cut small, stems and all. Turn these into the white sauce you have just made and simmer five minutes. Cook slowly and steadily, stirring often; season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of butter. Heat again, stir in the hot oysters, cook for one minute, and add the beaten yolks of two eggs. As soon as they are fairly mixed with the other ingredients turn out and serve.

If properly made, this is a delicious dish.

Dandelion "Greens"

Pick the leaves from the stems, wash and drop into cold water. Boil as I have directed you to cook spinach—in the inner vessel of a double kettle—adding no water to the vegetable—except what clings to the leaves.

Fill the outer saucepan with boiling water and cook, covered, until the greens are soft. Rub them through the vegetable press into a saucepan;

heat into them a teaspoonful of sugar and one of lemon juice, salt and pepper, a tablespoonful of butter and one of cream. Don't forget a pinch of soda in the cream. Beat light and smooth, bring to the final boil and serve.

Creamed Dandelions

Cook the leaves as directed in last recipe. While they are boiling make a good drawn butter with two cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonsfuls of butter, one of flour, a little salt and pepper. Add the pinch of soda to the milk. Drain the dandelions, pressing out all the water; mince finely, stir into the sauce, cook for a minute after the boil is reached, and just before serving, beat in slowly a well-whipped egg. Take immediately from the fire and pour into a deep-covered dish.

Stripes in Evidence.

Stripes gain in number and importance as more and more of the new stuffs appear, and indications are that the striped idea so popular in Paris last fall will have even a more successful lining this spring. Even where so definite color stripe appears there is often a grouping of printed designs to indicate striping, and striped backgrounds, whether in one tone or two-toned colorings are many and varied.

Care of the Bathroom

Many women think that if the bathroom is well-swept and tidied-up every day, their whole duty to that department is done. But of all the rooms in the house, this one requires the most lynx-eyed care. The plumbing should be most rigorously looked after, the traps should be inspected and thoroughly flushed each day at least once, by the mother herself.

In the autumn, when fever and such maladies are prevalent, it is customary to lay the evil to the fall weather, or to some form of malaria contracted while away in the country for a vacation. In reality, it is mainly because the waste-pipes have not been flushed all summer, and are full of deleterious gases.

Before again taking up residence in a house which has been closed for a greater or less period, every faucet should be opened and the water allowed to run freely for not less than an hour. This is particularly true of the bathroom, though the kitchen should have its share of care as well. After this has been done, ammonia should be poured down and allowed to remain in the traps for some time.

No Fire Needed

Chicago Chronicle. The world was white with snow. Snowdrifts rose up and danced whirling like white devils down the road before the bitter wind.

"Br'er," said the half-frozen plasterer. "We'll brew a cup of tea."

"But you've no fire."

"I don't need a fire."

"I made a hole in a pile of lime, poured water in the water."

The lime smoked, hissed. The water began to bubble.

"Here you're," said the plasterer a few minutes later, advancing with two cups of tea and fragrant tea.

New Zealand Trout

Forty years ago, says The County Gentleman, there was not a single trout in all the length and breadth of New Zealand. Today New Zealand trout are famous all over the world for their size and numbers and thousands of fishermen come every year simply and solely to fish—to fish all the time and do nothing but fish. There is no doubt at all about New Zealand being the angler's paradise. Everything possible is done to help him and encourage him and make him comfortable. Hotels in some parts exist solely for him, hotel managers are always ready to give advice, and in every town and village fishing tackle shops abound, where polite proprietors are ready with rods, flies, baits and information of all kinds about the state of the rivers, the fish in them, the sort of fly to be used and everything else that the would-be fisherman may want to know.

Illustrated by The Kinneys

SIR NIGEL

By A. CONAN DOYLE

CHAPTER VII—Continued

"I would not ask it," said the "Wild Man," "for I can get your bag and yet never stir from the spot where I stand. Have I your promise upon your honor and all that you hold dear that you will ask for grace?"

"You have."

"And that my wife shall be unharmed?"

"I promise it."

The outlaw laid back his head and uttered a long shrill cry like the howl of a wolf. There was a silent pause, and then, clear and shrill, there rose the same cry no great distance away in the forest. Again the "Wild Man" called, and again his mate replied. A third time he summoned, as the deer bolts to the doe in the greenwood. Then with a rustle of brushwood and snapping of twigs the woman was before them once more tall, pale, graceful, wonderful. She glanced neither at Aylward nor Nigel, but ran to the side of her husband.

"Dear and sweet lord," she cried, "I trust they have done you no hurt. I waited by the old ash, and my heart sank when you came not." "I have been taken at last, wife."

"Oh, cursed, cursed day! Let him go, kind, gentle sirs, do not take him from me!" They will speak for me at Guildford," said the "Wild Man." "They have sworn it. But hand them first the bag that you have taken."

She drew it out from under her loose cloak. "Here it is, gentle sir. Indeed it went to my heart to take it, for you had mercy upon me in my trouble. But now I am, as you see, in real and very sore distress. Will you not have mercy now? Take ruth on us, fair sir! On my knees I beg it of you, most gentle and kindly Squire."

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But Nigel's frown relaxed into a smile. "At least we have gained back what we lost," said he. "Here I place it on the pommel of my saddle, and I shall not take my eyes from it until we are safe in Guildford town."

So they jogged on together until passing Saint Catherine's shrine they crossed the winding Wey once more, and so found themselves in the steep high street with its heavy-caved gabled houses, its monkish hospitiums upon the left, where good ale may still be quaffed, and its great square-keept castle upon the right, no gray and grim skeleton of ruin, but very quick and alert, with blazoned banner flying free, and steel caps twinkling from the battlement. A row of booths extended from the castle gate to the high street, and two doors from the Church of the Trinity was that of Throfild the goldsmith, a rich burgess and Mayor of the town.

He looked long and lovingly at the rich robes and at the fine work upon the goblet. Then he struck his downy gray beard as he pondered whether he should offer fifty nobles or sixty, for he well knew that he could sell them again for two hundred. If he offered too much his profit would be reduced. If he offered too little the youth might go as far as London with them for they wore rare and of great worth. The young man was ill-clad, and his eyes were anxious. Perchance he was hard pressed and was ignorant of the value of what he bore. He would sound him.

"Those things are old and out of fashion, fair sir," said he. "Of the stones I can scarce say if they are of good quality, nor can they be dull and rough. Yet, if your price be low I may add them to my stock, though indeed this booth was made to sell and not to buy. What do you ask?"

Nigel's heart turned to lead. This here was a game in which neither his bold heart nor his active limbs could help him. It was the new force mastering the old; the man of commerce conquering the man of war—wearing him down, and weakening him through the centuries until he had seen his bond-servant and his master.

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"I shall scarce know what to do with them when I have them," said he. "Yet I should not grudge twenty nobles if it is a matter in which the King is concerned."

Nigel's heart turned to lead. This sum would not buy one-half what was needful. It was clear that the Lady Ermyntrude had overvalued her treasures. Yet he could not return empty-handed, so if twenty nobles was the real worth, as this old good man assured him, then he must be thankful and take it.

"I am concerned by what you say," said he. "You know more of these things than I can do. However, I will take—"

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IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

UNION MEETINGS.

Barbers	2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bolermakers	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Hollemakers	1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders	Quarterly
Drapers	2nd and 4th
Bartenders	1st Monday
Cooks and Waiters	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters	Alternate Mondays
Cigarmakers	1st Friday
Electrical Workers	1st Monday
Garment Workers	1st Monday
Laborers	1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers	4th Thursday
Laundry Workers	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen	Every Monday
Team Carriers	1st and 3rd Friday
Machinists	1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders	2nd Wednesday
Musicians	1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters	1st and 3rd Monday
Printers	1st and 3rd Friday
Shipwrights	2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonecutters	2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees	1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Tatting	1st Monday
Typographical Union	Last Sunday
T. & L. Council	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest concerning their unions to the Colouist.

The local Garment Workers' Union has donated \$5 to the Tuberculosis fund.

The new board of Labor Hall trustees is Messrs. Johnson, Silvertz, J. Williams, Gilligan and Ryan.

The average wage of the lumberman is from \$3.50 to \$6.00 per day and cost of board \$5 per week.

R. T. Williams and Alex. Stevens presented their credentials at the last Trades and Labor Council as representatives respectively of the Bookbinders and Blacksmiths' Helpers' Unions.

The Oregon law regulating the employment of women in factories and shops stood the test of the state courts.

Statistics show that 2180 men are killed, and 45,000 crippled annually by unprotected machinery in Chicago.

annual output exceeds \$60,000,000. They employ 20,000 members of the United Garment Workers' Union.

The 65,000 members of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union are for the third time taking a referendum vote throughout the country on the question of joining the American Federation of Labor. The indications are said to be very favorable for the vote this time to be in favor of joining the Federation.

A brief statement of the result of the printers' strike for the eight-hour day, up to date, is as follows: Cities where the Typographical Union has been successful, 489; cities where the Typo has been successful, 0. Union printers working eight hours, 33,443; union printers now on strike, 4,694; union printers working nine hours under unexpired contracts, 2,721.

According to a statement of Edgar T. Davies, State Factory Inspector of Illinois, there has been a reduction in the employment of children in the Chicago sweatshops from 14½ to 9 per cent. The percentage of children employed in Illinois has been reduced from 8.2 per cent. in 1893 to 1.5 per cent. Within the last three years there has been a decrease in child labor in Illinois of 80 per cent.

The friendly relations existing between the employing printers of Calgary, Alberta, and the local union are emphasized by the new contracts which have just been signed by all offices in the jurisdiction of No. 449. The agreement is for two years, and practically provides an increase of \$2 per week for all members of the union.

The introduction of new text-books into Ontario schools is causing considerable interest among allied printing trades. Owing to the books having formerly been produced in outside countries, the several branches of the printing trades have appointed committees to wait upon the Government, and do all within their power to have the books produced in Canada.

"Victoria Trades and Labor Council to J. D. McNiven as a token of regard, Victoria, B. C., February 22nd, 1907." Mr. McNiven has left for Ottawa where his headquarters will be

temporarily out of work, and burial funds which are contributed to by all members. Along these lines thousands of dollars are expended every year. The headquarters of the International Typographical Union are located in Indianapolis, Indiana, and the officers of the organization are continually sending out pamphlets descriptive of the Union Printers' Home and explaining the methods of the union. James M. Lynch is the present president and J. W. Bradwood secretary.

The labor unions of Chicago are said to be planning to go into the trading stamp business by arranging with merchants who handle labor goods to give trading stamps redeemable by the unions in payment for dues and assessments.

One-half of 1 per cent. is the cash value at this time fixed on the label trade. Union men will be expected to secure union goods wherever possible and accept stamps with the purchase. It cost the Label League of Chicago \$50,000 last year to exploit the label.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators have just cause for feeling elated over their record in the past year. Charters to the number of 176 were issued, and 106 surrendered. The gain in membership was 5,416. They had 100 strikes, won 90, compromised 5 and lost but 5. Increased wages and a lessening of hours was secured in one hundred localities without a struggle.

They have advanced the wages by one-third, and reduced the working hours 15 per cent. Death benefits to the amount of \$54,447.50 have been paid for members, and \$11,500 for the death of members' wives, while \$57,000 was donated to other unions.

Carpenters, masons and workmen of similar trades, who in American centres of industry make \$4 or \$5 a day, are in Russia paid from 60 to 80 cents, with about 30 cents or \$1 as the maximum for the exceptional man. In the factories the men are paid, according to their skill and the character of their work, from 30 to 60 cents a day, and women from 15 to 30 cents, with slightly higher rates for work demanding extraordinary training. A dollar a day is to the average Russian worker what \$5 is to the average American. The limit of what he can hope to attain, only a very skilled man in a very skilled trade, a rarely fine watch-

maker, would average perfect incubation, which seldom happens in cold weather, except with a small setting.

I might say here that very much better results can be looked for from the hatching of eggs than from the setting of eleven or twelve eggs than from one or two.

On the twentieth day the eggs may begin to hatch, and if they are, as they should be, all of much the same date, they should chip pretty well together. But it would argue perfect incubation, which seldom happens in cold weather, except with a small setting; and I might say here that very much better results can be looked for from the hatching of eggs than from the setting of eleven or twelve eggs than from one or two.

In cold weather I prefer keeping her shut in, taking her off and on the same hour daily, so that she feeds on the earth, with a sack to preserve the heat.

If these directions have been followed, she will not be likely to give trouble, in wanting to leave her nest. The hen will have such a seat of the world before coming that she will be quite content.

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But it would argue perfect incubation, which seldom happens in cold weather, except with a small setting; and I might say here that very much better results can be looked for from the hatching of eggs than from the setting of eleven or twelve eggs than from one or two.

In cold weather I prefer keeping her shut in, taking her off and on the same hour daily, so that she feeds on the earth, with a sack to preserve the heat.

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B. C. LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

46 ACRES—With large water frontage, 10 miles from Victoria, new modern dwelling, all conveniences, taxes paid on price incl'd furniture, etc.; \$16,000. This place is beautifully situated and would make an ideal country home. 25 acres, 5 miles from Victoria, adapted for fruit trees, etc. 100' modern house, 2 lots fronting on harbor house particularly well built; \$8000. Terms. BUSINESS BARGAIN—Yates street corner lot, with buildings producing good revenue, \$10,000. 2 LOTS—In James Bay, nicely situated corner, \$1600. SEVERAL CHEAP PROPERTIES for sale at Alberni. Call for particulars. CORNER LOT and 3 roomed cottage on Oak Bay Ave., just outside city limits, \$1700. BUSINESS CORNER IN North End, grocery and two-story modern dwelling, in good order, lot 90' x 120'; \$16,000. FAIRFIELD ESTATE—2 of the choicest acre pieces of the estate (one a corner) \$2000 per acre, 20 minutes from post office. 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Victoria West SUBURBAN ACREAGE—Water frontage on the arm, about 100 acres; 30 acres cleared, beautifully situated; will subdivide w/e. SUBURBAN ACREAGE—Shore Bay, water frontage on \$800 per acre—size, 100' gar den lot, \$1000 per acre. Very choice. VICTORIA—65 acres, beautiful building site facing on Arm, with large water frontage and inside city limits, \$15,000. The only available site left in this vicinity. TEXAS ISLAND—Over 2,000 acres of wild land, \$5 per acre. SHEEP FIELD—4,000 acres, 100 acres cultivated, buildings, etc. 1000 acres of good arable land; only \$15,000. FOR SALE—120 acres, 100' wide, 60' deep, plenty of good land; 30 acres slashed and seeded. First class cattle range. Bargain. VICTORIA ARM—Acreage in large or small blocks, handy to Gorge car; large water frontage. BUSINESS PROPERTY—We are offering some choice property on Fort street in the business centre. Call for particulars. \$2000—Nice 5 roomed cottage, new, with large frontage, \$1200. SUBURBAN HOME—7 acres and modern bungalow; beautiful grounds, stables, etc. One of the best views in the city. Only 25 minutes' walk to Victoria post office. \$2000 PER ACRE—100' wide, accessible from the water, about 40 miles from Victoria, small portion slashed. Would make first class cattle or sheep ranch. WATER FRONTAGE—The most beautiful place in Esquimalt Harbour, 100' wide, water frontage and land portion, under cultivation. Would subdivide well. Full particulars at office. Fernwood Road—8 roomed dwelling with grounds, fruit trees, stable and outbuildings. Hot air furnace. Gorge car. To L.D.—Nice clean rooms, \$5 per month upwards, including heat, B. C. Land and Investment Agency. INSTALMENT PLANS—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Who now can't buy a home on the terms we offer. RESIDENCES—A large list of handsome residences with grounds. Call for particulars. \$1500—Large roomed and large lot, only ten minutes from post office. BUSINESS LOTS—Two full sized lots handy to Railway station, \$6,500, will sell separately. \$7,500—Large roomed cottage with 8 lots, large garden, orchard and tennis lawn. On car line. 160 ACRES at Alberni, all good land and easily cleared. Price \$15 per acre. Terms. BEECHER ST.—Handsome modern dwelling, 9 rooms, corner lot (large); all in first class order, and \$7500. 10 ROOMED MODERN DWELLING, and 3 lots, beautiful view, garden, etc. Price \$12,000. NEW COTTAGE—James Bay, modern in every respect, just off car line, \$2000. Terms.

SWINERTON & ODDY
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

HALF ACRE LOT—On Gorge road, \$7000. 2 SPLENDID LOTS—in Finlayson Estate, \$7500. PEAKWOOD ROAD—2 lots, \$700 for 2. LOT 50 x 133—Quadrangle street, 20 fruit trees, \$700. 3 ACRES—On Lansdowne road, all cleared, \$5000. Suitable for subdivision. 10 ACRES—Burnside road, 4½ miles out, with small house, \$2500.00; \$1500 cash; building 6 per cent. 6½ ACRES—Burnside road, \$6250 per acre; areas from P. O. A splendid site. 13 ACRES—3 miles out; \$1500 per acre, all cleared, suitable for subdivision. 17 ACRES—On Cook street, with 5 roomed house, 12 acres cleared, barn and stable, \$900 per acre. ACREAGE—In the Tolmie Estate, \$500 to \$500 per acre. Purchase before prices go up. Some splendid building sites can be had in this Estate. SWANSEA, 1/2 ACRE AND 2 LOTS—Near car line, \$1000. JUST LISTED—6 roomed new house with all modern conveniences; concrete foundation. Lot 53 x 135 with alley at back, \$2850. \$1,000 cash. Balance at 6 per cent.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO.
Limited.
36 Broad Street.

FOR SALE.
A BARGAIN—One of the few large tracts of land still open for subdivision close to city limits, part of Section 81, within fifteen minutes of car line. Cheapest land on the market. Section 81, Cooke District, fronting on Sooke Harbor. Three acres of land at car terminus in Esquimalt, having due sea frontage. Two water front lots at foot of Yates street, with wharf and two large warehouses. Lots 198 and 199, corner of Yates and Wharf streets, with buildings on the whole of the lots. RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with commodious sheds and offices. For particulars apply to J. STUART YATES, 22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

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45 FORT STREET

VIEW ST.—30' x 120', close to Blanchard St., with good soil, \$2500. 100' x 120' ACREAGE—\$1600. SAANICH ROAD—2½ acres, would make a good chicken ranch, 6 acres of good land, \$175. CAYLEY ROAD—24 acres near Garroway P.O., very good land and nearly all cultivated, \$2350. CAREY ROAD (just off) 13 acres cleared \$450 per acre. LINDEN DISTRICT—5 46-100 acres, \$1200. STRAWBERRY VALLEY—5 acres of good land with over 500 fruit trees, 4 room cottage with stone foundation and good cellar. Good well, \$3500. CADBRO BAY—1½ acres with 130 feet water frontage, 100 feet on road, good cottage and fruit trees, \$6500. CHESTER AVENUE—6 room cottage all modern conveniences. Lot 57 x 120', \$2300. FREDERICK ST.—7 room house nearly new, well laid out. A nice home, \$3500. BATTERBY ST.—6 room cottage. All conveniences. Full sized lot, \$2000.

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SECRET SERVICE

By Otto Edward

The great vase came near being up-set. It was a vase of costly Sevres Lady Wilton valued very highly and would not have sold for any amount of money.

Count Negretti had put his hat away and made a jump for the etageres to try to save the costly piece of bric-a-brac. I did the same thing, but as usual, he won the game.

I had come to see Lady Wilton that afternoon with the intention of asking her for the hand of her niece, Cecile Tendebelle; but much to my disgust I had found Count Negretti there trying all his fascinations to flirr with the girl I loved. Most ladies were charmed with the elegant manners and dark beauty of the foreign count; but I had never been able to stand him and avoided him as much as possible.

This afternoon he several times nearly made me lose my temper. For more than half an hour I had to sit and look at him, using every effort to enshrine Cecile.

During all this time Lady Wilton was prancing to and fro, telling me, as she had often done before that I was the most indolent and lazy of all Scotch peers. As the wife of a cabinet minister the good lady evidently considered it her duty to train the young men who came to her house, and thus I had spent 30 very uncomfortable minutes when the little incident with the vase occurred.

Count Negretti and I had put away our hats, as I said before, and started in the race which he won. This settled the matter for me. I took my hat and used the commotion caused by the incident to take leave of Cecile in a rather curt manner for which I was punished by an angry expression in her eyes; but the sight of Count Negretti, who stood near the vase he had saved from destruction, was more than I could bear and I hurried out.

It was a stormy afternoon, raining hard when I left the house, but the weather fitted in exceedingly well with my mood and I decided to dismiss my carriage and walk home. When I turned into Grosvenor square, a sudden gust of wind came near carrying away my hat. An old, heavy-built gentleman who came running toward me, was chasing his and had nearly caught it when another gust carried it to the roof of a three-story house, where it stuck. He looked so forlorn and miserable that I took pity on him and offered him my hat with the assurance that I lived only a few houses away and that I really did not need it.

He protested a little and I discovered from his voice that he was an American, but at last accepted my offer with thanks, and, having exchanged cards, we parted, he to jump into a passing bus and I to walk home. My butler, who opened the door, informed me that there was a gentleman waiting for me in the library who was exceedingly anxious to see me, and as I, after taking off my coat, entered the room, I was surprised to find Count Negretti there.

"I come for my hat, Lord Linnundin," he exclaimed as soon as he saw me.

"Your hat," I exclaimed, astonished. "Yes, of course, my hat," he replied impatiently. "When you left Lady Wilton's house and you make a mistake and took my hat instead of yours? It is your hat I have to pay back now, and I would be greatly obliged to you if you would return mine."

"My dear count," I replied calmly. "I am exceedingly sorry that I can not give you back your hat, as I have just lent it to an old gentleman who had lost his own in the storm."

To my astonishment the count turned pale as a ghost and looked at me with blazing eyes. I thought for a moment he would knock me down, but presently he recovered himself and sank down into a chair.

"I assure you that I am very sorry," I continued. "I—" But he did not let me finish and exclaimed in a very irritable voice, "Your apologies do not help me any." Then he suddenly thought that his behavior must appear very suspicious and continued in a most pleasant voice: "I beg your pardon, my lord, for my excited words, but without knowing it you have caused me great loss. I have always been in the habit of carrying valuable papers in my hat, and the hat you took contained family papers of great importance, and if they fell into the hands of strangers it may cause the members of my family great annoyance. We have many enemies who would not hesitate to use these papers against us."

His words and his whole manner were so convincing that although it seemed strange to me that a man should carry papers of such importance in his hat I immediately knew what to do.

"You shall have your hat back immediately," I said. "I have the address of the man to whom I gave it. His name is Thomas Robson," I concluded, looking at the card he had given me. "He owns a restaurant in Soho, on the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue."

"We must go to him immediately!" he cried. "I should not ask you to accompany me if I did not fear that the man might refuse to give the hat to me, whom he does not know."

"Why, of course, I shall be pleased to go with you, count. It is all my fault and I will do everything to see that you get your hat back." During the long trip to Soho, the count spoke of nothing but the important documents in the hat. He had just received them from home, he said, and had intended to place them in a safe deposit vault, when he had remembered that he had promised to call on Lady Wilton. From his words I thought to understand that the papers contained important political secrets, in which his late, the famous General Negretti was involved.

One may therefore imagine how furious he was when we arrived at the restaurant in Soho only to be told by Mrs. Robson that her husband had gone to bed immediately after returning home and that she had given the hat, which she, of course, thought was her husband's, to her son, who had gone to a festival.

"Do you know where the festival takes place?" Negretti asked, when he had regained his composure.

In the meantime I had explained to Mrs. Robson why it was so important that the hat should be returned to this man without delay.

"My son went to a costume ball of artist models, which takes place tonight somewhere in Chelsea. I do not remember the name of the street, but I can promise you that I shall send the hat to you early tomorrow morning."

"It seems far better," I said to Count Negretti, "that we wait here until the young man shall return."

"No, I can not wait," the count replied. "I know a number of artists in Chelsea and I shall easily find out

where the ball takes place. It will, of course, not be necessary for you, my lord, to go to any further trouble."

"Consider it my duty, however, count, to go with you until you shall have recovered your hat."

Leaving the house, we called a cab and told the driver to take us to Chelsea.

It would be too tiresome to tell of all the difficulties we had before we at last found where the ball was held, and it will be enough to say that we at last met a young girl at the ball who knew the young man. She told us that he had been drinking too much and created such a disturbance that it had been found necessary to throw him out. From the policeman who stood at the door we heard that Robson had called a cab and told the driver to take him to a public dance hall, the name of which he could not recall.

The count had at last to admit that we could not do anything more that night, and that the best he could do would be to go to Soho the next morning to ask for his hat. He was once more exceedingly polite and invited me to go home and take supper with him. Under the circumstances I thought it her duty to train the young men who came to her house, and thus I had spent 30 very uncomfortable minutes when the little incident with the vase occurred.

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My butler, who opened the door, informed me that there was a gentleman waiting for me in the library who was exceedingly anxious to see me, and as I, after taking off my coat, entered the room, I was surprised to find Count Negretti there.

"I come for my hat, Lord Linnundin," he exclaimed as soon as he saw me.

"Your hat," I exclaimed, astonished. "Yes, of course, my hat," he replied impatiently. "When you left Lady Wilton's house and you make a mistake and took my hat instead of yours? It is your hat I have to pay back now, and I would be greatly obliged to you if you would return mine."

To my astonishment the count turned pale as a ghost and looked at me with blazing eyes. I thought for a moment he would knock me down, but presently he recovered himself and sank down into a chair.

"I assure you that I am very sorry," I continued. "I—" But he did not let me finish and exclaimed in a very irritable voice, "Your apologies do not help me any." Then he suddenly thought that his behavior must appear very suspicious and continued in a most pleasant voice: "I beg your pardon, my lord, for my excited words, but without knowing it you have caused me great loss. I have always been in the habit of carrying valuable papers in my hat, and the hat you took contained family papers of great importance, and if they fell into the hands of strangers it may cause the members of my family great annoyance. We have many enemies who would not hesitate to use these papers against us."

His words and his whole manner were so convincing that although it seemed strange to me that a man should carry papers of such importance in his hat I immediately knew what to do.

"You shall have your hat back immediately," I said. "I have the address of the man to whom I gave it. His name is Thomas Robson," I concluded, looking at the card he had given me. "He owns a restaurant in Soho, on the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue."

"We must go to him immediately!" he cried. "I should not ask you to accompany me if I did not fear that the man might refuse to give the hat to me, whom he does not know."

"Why, of course, I shall be pleased to go with you, count. It is all my fault and I will do everything to see that you get your hat back." During the long trip to Soho, the count spoke of nothing but the important documents in the hat. He had just received them from home, he said, and had intended to place them in a safe deposit vault, when he had remembered that he had promised to call on Lady Wilton. From his words I thought to understand that the papers contained important political secrets, in which his late, the famous General Negretti was involved.

One may therefore imagine how furious he was when we arrived at the restaurant in Soho only to be told by Mrs. Robson that her husband had gone to bed immediately after returning home and that she had given the hat, which she, of course, thought was her husband's, to her son, who had gone to a festival.

"Do you know where the festival takes place?" Negretti asked, when he had regained his composure.

In the meantime I had explained to Mrs. Robson why it was so important that the hat should be returned to this man without delay.

"My son went to a costume ball of artist models, which takes place tonight somewhere in Chelsea. I do not remember the name of the street, but I can promise you that I shall send the hat to you early tomorrow morning."

"It seems far better," I said to Count Negretti, "that we wait here until the young man shall return."

"No, I can not wait," the count replied. "I know a number of artists in Chelsea and I shall easily find out

where the ball takes place. It will, of course, not be necessary for you, my lord, to go to any further trouble."

"Consider it my duty, however, count, to go with you until you shall have recovered your hat."

Leaving the house, we called a cab and told the driver to take us to Chelsea.

It would be too tiresome to tell of all the difficulties we had before we at last found where the ball was held, and it will be enough to say that we at last met a young girl at the ball who knew the young man. She told us that he had been drinking too much and created such a disturbance that it had been found necessary to throw him out. From the policeman who stood at the door we heard that Robson had called a cab and told the driver to take him to a public dance hall, the name of which he could not recall.

The count had at last to admit that we could not do anything more that night, and that the best he could do would be to go to Soho the next morning to ask for his hat. He was once more exceedingly polite and invited me to go home and take supper with him. Under the circumstances I thought it her duty to train the young men who came to her house, and thus I had spent 30 very uncomfortable minutes when the little incident with the vase occurred.

Count Negretti and I had put away our hats, as I said before, and started in the race which he won. This settled the matter for me. I took my hat and used the commotion caused by the incident to take leave of Cecile in a rather curt manner for which I was punished by an angry expression in her eyes; but the sight of Count Negretti, who stood near the vase he had saved from destruction, was more than I could bear and I hurried out.

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BABOO ENGLISH

By J. H. Steele

In his desire to air his acquaintance with Latte and French quotations, not to mention the commonplace phrases of English conversation, the typical Bengal often mixes things up in an unconscious humorous way. Let the following specimens speak for themselves.

A too free use of a dictionary often leads to diverting results, as, for instance, when a native wrote to an English missionary, apologizing for not coming to see him: "Had not distance preponderated, I should have approximated to see you."

Much Baboo satire, penned in a style rarely equalled, was hung at the late Sir George Campbell, once Governor of Bengal, who had not made himself popular with the natives. Sir George, it will be recalled, entered Parliament on his return to England, but was not a brilliant success, earning, indeed, the nickname of "the great bore of the Hooghly." The Baboos of Calcutta overflowed with joy at his discomfiture, and among the many shouts of exultation in the Anglo-Bengal Press was the following:

"The articles we are printing in another column show our readers whole English press vituperating Sir George Campbell as certainly born of House of Commons. When Sir George was Lord of Belvedere he pretended to be sumptuous bonum and the Triton among minnows. He was, indeed, the Cucus Grandifloras of Bengal, and also donned native gentleman with contumelious pranks. But though he flaunted himself clothed in gaudy tinsel, it was not for ever and a day, for the House of Commons have torn off every rag and tatter, and exposed his cul pond in all its naked hideousness."

Many letters are sent to the editors of English papers in India, and some of the more unusually quaint ones are published. The following appeared in the Upper Burma Gazette a few years ago:

"Honored Sir—I should like to bring notice of public through widely scattered columns of your valuable journal, a peradventure that overtook my personality whilst taking nocturnal promenades on the West Main Road in order to caution fellow citizens against simultaneous danger. Whilst wending my way along above the 22nd ultimo, and pursuing a course as crooked as crow flies towards my humble domicile, I was suddenly and instantaneously confronted with monstrous hissing and much confounded in immediate vicinity.

"I first remained sotto voce, and then applying close scrutiny of my doublet optics to spot whence proceeded above-said disturbance I was much horrified and temporarily paralyzed to lo! and behold a mighty enormous reptile of Cobra-du-Capello making frontal attack. My pedal appendages were clothed in wooden sandals, I thereupon immediately took to neither limbs and beat hasty retreat (as stated in war telegrams), or in other words, made rapid retrograde movement • or locomotion of lower works, though personally much courageous. I should like to indignantly question—what are newly selected city fathers cogitating that they should not take commensurate steps to relegate such carnivorous animals to limbo-livin and insure safety of pedestrans and foot-pads? Please answer me this inscrutable question, famous Sir."

"To Mrs. Collector—Sa—bibi, Esq.—Honored Madam,—Madam's letter says that madam is much displeased with poor butcher because mutton too much lean and tough. But sheep in grass lot, where get fat? When come rain then good mutton. I kiss your honor's plous feet—I have the honor to remain, madam, your affectionate butcher."

"Mahomed Cassien." For high flights of fancy the following, which is part of the argument of a learned pleader for an appeal, would be hard to beat:</